

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

AS DUN SEES TRADE.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Strikes Cause Manufacturers to Become Somewhat More Conservative, but General Trade Is Not Appreciably Affected—Heat Spills Pavements.

"Developments of fresh labor troubles is a feature of a week that has made for conservatism in many directions, but throughout the country jobbing and retail lines are busy and the handling of goods at prices which yield fair profits. There is a reflection of this activity in the continued improvement in the textile market in the East, and the uneasiness over the money market does not extend beyond the ranks of speculators in stocks. Crop reports continue gratifying, much good having been done by rains in the Middle West. Harvesting of winter wheat progresses favorably. The foregoing is from the weekly trade review of H. C. Dun & Co., Inc., continuing—Manufacturing has been interrupted by the elements and labor agitation. Many prostrations from heat caused humane employers to close mills during the most distressing hours, while the sheet and hoop works were ordered to stop work until certain disputed points were settled. No commercial failures during the first half of 1901 numbered 5,759, with liabilities of \$55,804,690, against 5,332 last year, for \$74,747,452.

HEAT SPOILS THE PAVEMENTS.

Bricks Thrown Into the Air From Kansas City Streets.
During the past few days while the sun was beating down with expanded fury, the brick pavements in Kansas City have slowly expanded, and bulged out in the center, until, like volcanoes, the streets have spouted bricks into the air, sometimes to a height of ten feet. This has taken place on a dozen streets and the contractors have all been notified to make immediate repairs. The heat has undoubtedly expanded the bricks and as the curbs would not give the outlet the expansion was upward.

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

Club	W.	L.
Pittsburgh	37	21
St. Louis	35	23
New York	30	28
Philadelphia	30	29

Standings in the American League are as follows:

Club	W.	L.
Boston	37	20
Chicago	35	24
Baltimore	29	24
Detroit	24	29

COUNTY TREASURER IS SHORT.

Result of Investigation Following Alleged Assault and Robbery.

According to a report filed with the State Auditor at Lincoln, Neb., by Examiner E. J. Robinson, Alfred Norlin, treasurer of Kearney County, is short in his accounts \$10,457. The examination followed the alleged assault and robbery of Treasurer Norlin in his office at Lincoln a few days ago and an attempt at the same time, according to Mr. Norlin, to burn the courthouse. City Detective Malone, of Lincoln, who investigated the alleged robbery, says there were no robbers, and he accused Norlin at that time of being responsible for the shortage.

Kills Himself in New Way.

Jesse Richardson, a young farm hand, worked all day near Nevada, Mo., mowing hay. At quitting time he unhitched his horse from the mowing machine, then he fastened a rope to his own neck and cut it with his ankles and made the other end fast to one of the horses. By some means he succeeded in frightening the animal and away it ran over rocks and stumps for home. The man was dragged in this manner a distance of two miles and when found was dead.

Jessie Morrison Sentenced.

Jessie Morrison, convicted of murder in the second degree for the murder of Mrs. Clara Wiley Castle on June 22, 1900, was sentenced at Eldorado, Kan., to five years in the penitentiary in close confinement at hard labor.

Transport Is a Wreck.

The United States transport McPherson, which went ashore on Feb. 4 last about eleven miles west of Matanzas, Cuba, was towed into New York almost a total wreck by the wrecking steamer J. J. Merritt and Rescue.

Von Hohenlohe Is Dead.

Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, formerly Chancellor of the German Empire, died at Rothenburg, in Switzerland, of senile debility. He was 82 years old.

Death of Pierre Lorillard.

Pierre Lorillard, Sr., well known because of his success as tobaccoist, yachtman and turfman, is dead. He left a fortune of \$25,000,000.

Man and Woman Drowned.

Mrs. Annie Post, of South St. Paul, and Oscar Norris, recently of Independence, Kan., were drowned in the St. Croix River near Rush City, Minn.

Freight Train Hired to Go.

The strike of freight hauliers employed in the warehouses of railroads entering East St. Louis, who went out recently to enforce a demand for an increase of wages, has been declared off, the railway companies granting an advance of 15 cents a day.

Boys Are Burned to Death.

Donald Nichols and Samuel Taylor, each about 5 years old, were burned to death locked in an outhouse in Louisiana. They had been playing and probably set fire to a can of oil.

Flames Rude Dress of Beef.

The big dressed beef storage warehouse of A. A. Jewett & Co., Philadelphia agents of Swift & Co., of Chicago, was almost destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$300,000. The immense stock carried by the company was nearly all destroyed.

Bent by Molten Iron.

Three tons of molten iron accidentally overturned into a stream of cold water at the Illinois Steel Works in South Chicago caused an explosion that killed one man instantly, maimed and injured others, and tore away 100 feet of the walls of blast furnace No. 4.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. J. F. THAYER.

Former Volunteer of America Had Deceased Wife for Milliner.
Capt. Jesse F. Thayer, of Lincoln, Neb., recently an officer in the Volunteers of America, committed suicide in Jefferson Square, Omaha, by drinking a mixture of whisky and cyanide of potassium. As soon as he had drained the contents of the bottle, he fell upon the grass and expired almost instantly. Capt. Thayer was publicly horsewhipped on the streets of Lincoln a few days ago by his wife for paying too much attention to Miss Della Hilsenberger, a dressmaker in that city. Later, in company with Miss Hilsenberger, Capt. Thayer went to Omaha, having first resigned his commission in the volunteers. In the pockets of the dead man was found a letter addressed to his brother, A. A. Thayer, Austin, Ill., pleading for forgiveness and declaring that he wanted only peace.

VALISE STRAP A NOOSE.

Charles H. Williamson Found Hanging in Briggs House, Chicago.
The body of Charles H. Williamson, a traveling salesman, whose home was in Philadelphia, was found hanging in room 310 of the Briggs House, in Chicago. A strap from his valise and a towel were attached to his neck and to the door of the clothes closet. He had been obliged to bend his knees so that he might not touch the floor and when police of the Central detail cut him down his legs were still bent. He was dressed only in a night shirt. He was about 50 years old and 5 feet 4 inches tall. He left half a dozen letters, carefully sealed and addressed. On a sheet of the hotel paper he wrote: "Send telegram to Dr. James Williamson, 5327 North 21st street, Philadelphia, Pa." No motive has been learned for the suicide.

ARIZONA TOWNS BURN.

Damage at Williams \$500,000—Globe Suffers Loss of \$80,000.
The town of Williams, Ariz., was practically destroyed by fire. The loss cannot be specified, but cannot fall much short of \$500,000. Williams is a railway and lumbering town on the Santa Fe Pacific railway, and has a population of about 2,000. It is in the main street, facing the railway right of way, was remarkable for the possession of a number of frontier drinking saloons, in a row, housed in rough frame buildings. At Globe fourteen buildings were destroyed by fire of an unknown origin and ten families of miners are homeless. Loss, \$80,000.

AFTER PREACHER'S SLAYERS.

Rev. C. W. Hipes Gives Names of the Men Who Assaulted Him.
Rev. C. W. Hipes, the aged pastor of the Dunkard Church at Kidder, Mo., died the other night of injuries inflicted upon him by several members of his congregation last September. Mr. Hipes took some of his flock to task from the pulpit one Sunday and that night he was waylaid and terribly beaten. He recognized his assailants, but refused to tell who they were beyond saying they were some of those he had admonished. When he was dying from his injuries, he told the names of the men who assaulted him and warrants charging them with murder have been sworn out.

Private Bank Fails in Ohio.

The Sturges Bank at Mansfield, Ohio, failed Tuesday afternoon, the other day, and is in the hands of a receiver. The closing of the bank was followed by the assignment of Willis M. Sturges, its owner, and by the appointment of a receiver for the Mansfield Machine Works, capital \$300,000, controlled by Mr. Sturges and his associates.

Arrest Results in Suicide.

Thomas Davis, of Frankfort, Kan., shot himself three times fifteen minutes after he had been arrested for embezzling from the Austin and Western Mining Company of Chicago, of which he traveled, selling road grader. It was alleged that he sold machines and failed to make returns.

Overlin Receives \$50,000.

President John H. Overlin, of Barry, has announced the receipt of a check for \$50,000 from "a friend in New England," toward the completion of the \$500,000 Rockefeller endowment fund for Oberlin, Ohio, college. It is necessary to secure \$150,000 to assure Mr. Rockefeller's conditional gift of \$200,000.

Big Machine Works Burned.

At Youngstown, Ohio, the plant of William B. Pollock & Co., builders of blast furnaces and steel mill machinery, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, covered by insurance. The company is now erecting a larger plant, but it will not be completed for some time.

Man and Wife Are Succeeded.

At Hot Springs, Ark., Mrs. Fannie Wilson committed suicide by taking morphine. Her husband, known as "Texas" Wilson, upon hearing of his wife's act, left the city and his body was found in the suburbs. An investigation showed that death was caused by opium poisoning.

Incites Losses Many by Famine.

The census completed in March, 1901, shows that the increase in population in India during the past ten years was 5,000,000 to 6,000,000, instead of the nominal 19,000,000. The loss represents deaths from famine and the deaths in consequence of the famine.

Rescue of Crew on Superior.

The steamer Preston, Capt. Barlow, of Toledo, was wrecked on Lake Superior, and thirteen, or all but one of the persons aboard her, were rescued after the display of much heroism by Capt. McDougall and his men of the steamer Athabasca.

Patrol for Discovery's Sake.

S. R. Dawson, inventor of Damascus steel process, who has served half a life term for killing his son-in-law, has been paroled by Gov. Shaw of Iowa, that his valuable discovery might not die with him in his cell.

Cornell Eight Wins.

Cornell eight won varsity race at Poughkeepsie, Columbia second, Wisconsin third, Cornell fourth, Cornell fifth, Cornell sixth, Cornell seventh, Cornell eighth.

South Dakota Senator Dies.

Senator James H. Kyle died at Aberdeen, S. D. He had been ill for some time and ten days ago complications of functional heart trouble and malaria set in.

Lightning Causes a Collision.

Lightning bolt struck a trolley car on the Chicago and Milwaukee line, disabled the coach and caused a collision in which eleven persons are more or less injured.

Ohio Mill Company Fails.

Receivers have been appointed for the Shelby Mill Company at Mansfield, Ohio. The capital stock is \$125,000, and liabilities are over \$250,000.

Grain Dealer Goes Under.

Following the failure of William M. Sturges, owner of the Sturges Bank, and the appointment of a receiver for the

MANFIELD MACHINE WORKS, came the failure of Lyman A. Strong, of the Strong Elevator Company, of Mansfield, Ohio, who also had an interest in the grain firm of Strong & Laak, of Bucyrus, Ohio. Strong was a depositor in the Sturges Bank.

CIRCUS TENT IS BLOWN DOWN.

Three Thousand Spectators at Grand Island Are Enfranchised.
A tornado swept over Grand Island, Neb., doing immense damage to crops, trees and buildings and causing two deaths, so far as reported. In the city 5,000 persons were collected under the Gentry pony and dog show tent when the storm struck it, wrecking the immense canvas and causing wild panic. In the crush one of the spectators was fatally hurt and many others were more or less injured. Prof. Gentry, the owner of the show, estimates his loss at \$20,000, several of his finest trained animals he killed or crippled, while the equipment is a complete wreck.

FINDS SON MOURNED AS LOST.

Father Reunited to Boy He Thought Was Drowned at Johnston.
At the time of the Johnston disaster the wife and child of Henry Smith, of Springfield, Ohio, were on a train speeding east to visit relatives. The train was swept away by the flood, Mrs. Smith was drowned and it was supposed that the boy, then 2 years old, shared the same fate. Recently Mr. Smith received information that a boy bearing a birthmark which answered the description of one borne by the son was living at Youngstown, Mr. Smith arranged to see the boy and reunited him as his son, now wearing manhood.

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDE IN STORM.

Connecticut Outing Parties Have Narrow Escape.
During a storm the other evening two trolley cars, carrying about 200 passengers, came into collision on the Shore Road, four miles west of Bridgeport, Conn. The car going west was filled with women and children bound for an outing, and was in charge of Motorman Fassett. The one going east was also filled with pleasure seekers, including the Bridgeport baseball team. Many of the passengers jumped. About twenty persons were injured.

Hoscoe Tunnel Docks Afire.

A fire which for an hour threatened to do great damage broke out on pier 5 of the Hoscoe Tunnel docks in Charleston. The pier, which is the Boston terminus of the Warren Line Steamship Company, was destroyed, with a large quantity of merchandise. Six trolley cars on the dock were consumed. The loss is placed at \$200,000.

Americans Buy Diamonds.

Proof of American prosperity is illustrated by the activity of the American gem buyers. In every diamond market in Europe they are seeking to secure precious stones for the American market. At the sales at Paris, St. Petersburg, and Amsterdam the American buyers are securing the most costly gems offered.

Frank J. Patterson, Dead.

Frank J. Patterson, vice president of the National Cash Register Company, died at Dayton, Ohio, of heart disease. He is survived by a widow and three children. Mr. Patterson had been engaged for thirty years in business in Ohio, first in Southern Ohio coal mines and later in the manufacture of cash registers.

Burglars Torture with Fire.

Seven occupants of Jacob L. White's summer home at Brothers station, W. Va., were overpowered and gagged by six burglars. Jewelry valued at \$5,000 and \$3,000 in money was secured. Mr. White, a prominent citizen, was severely injured with matches, but refused to divulge the location of their valuables.

Roof Falls on Large Crowd.

While the betting ring at Overland Park, Denver, was crowded with people a sudden gale lifted the roof over them from its bearings and dropped it in a mass upon the crowd. About a dozen persons were hurt, some of them severely.

Lightning Hits Eleven.

Lightning struck the Robbins pier in Lake View, Chicago, and killed ten boys and a woman, who had been fishing and sought shelter from a storm. One boy escaped death, but was severely shocked by the lightning.

Big Blast in Missouri Town.

The largest party in the town of 1,000 inhabitants in Caldwell County, Missouri, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over \$50,000. The bank of Polk and twenty buildings were consumed.

Wine Poisons Night Boy.

Steven Kay, aged 14, is dead and seven other boys are dangerously ill as a result of drinking wine containing belladonna at New Haven, W. Va.

Buffalo Bank Closes Doors.

In Buffalo, N. Y., the National Bank, a State Institution, has closed its doors.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime.

\$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 47c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 20c; potatoes, new, 80c to \$1.00 per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.05; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$2.75; hogs, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$2.75; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

St. Paul—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Minneapolis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Omaha—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Des Moines—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Sioux Falls—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Yankton—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Wichita—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Lawrence—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

St. Joseph—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Atchafalaya—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Fort Smith—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Arkadelphia—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Hot Springs—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Little Rock—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Memphis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

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Chicago—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

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HOT WAVE SCORCHES.

WHOLE COUNTRY SUFFERS FROM HIGH TEMPERATURE.

Blistering Zephyrs Are Felt Over Wide Area—Many Deaths and Prostrations Reported—Great Suffering in Cities—Record Broken in Chicago.

Reports to the weather bureau in Washington Sunday from points throughout the hot wave area showed remarkably high temperatures generally, with little or no rainfall. Some of the high temperatures reported at the bureau were the following:

City	Temperature
Atlantic City	94
Marquette, Mich.	90
Boston	82
Memphis	82
Chicago	82
New Orleans	82
Cincinnati	82
North Platte, Neb.	92
Davenport, Iowa	88
Omaha	88
Des Moines	88
Pittsburgh	84
Indianapolis	84
Springfield, Ill.	84
Jacksonville	84
Vicksburg, Miss.	80
Kansas City	80
Little Rock	80
St. Louis	80

Special dispatches from various points indicate that all portions of the country suffered from the extreme heat. At Pittsburgh eleven deaths and Sunday night and midnight Sunday are directly traceable to the heat. Within eighteen hours fifty-nine burial permits were issued, the mortality being greater among children. The normal death rate for the same period would be sixteen.

In New York City nineteen persons were killed by sunstroke, and the list of prostrations was a long one. Of these many cannot recover. Horses died by the hundred. The fact that it was Sunday alone is responsible for the reasonably small number of deaths and prostrations. When the terrible heat is taken into consideration, the day also saved the horses. Two hundred and fifty died on Saturday, but as not many were in harness Sunday the list killed was small.

FARM AND GARDEN

The Old Rail Fence.
In the merry days of boyhood when we were known as a care-free, happy-go-lucky, we used to cut a rail fence, a mother's cut of hair.

When a sore toe was a treasure and a stone bruise on the heel a disaster, the boys who with envy which they tried not to conceal, there were many treasured objects on the farm, the creek we swam in, the orchard, the fields, the woods, the old spring cold and clear; over there the woods of hickory and oak so deep and dense, looming up behind the outlines of the old rail fence.

On the rails the quail would whistle in the early summer morn, calling to their hiding fellows in the field of waving corn.

And the meadow larks and robins on the stakes would sit and sing, till the forest shades behind them with their melody would ring. There the catbird and the jaybird sat and called each other names, and the chipmunks played the chase-and-catch-no-games.

And the garter snake was often in unpleasant evidence in the grasses in the corners of the old rail fence.

As we grew to early manhood when we thought the country girls in the garden of beauty were the very fairest pearls. Off from spellin' school or meetin' or the jolly shuckin' bee down the old lane we would wander with a merry little "she." On the plea of being tired (the country lark has it) on a grassy seat we'd linger in the moonlight, she and I, and we'd plant a future picture touched with colors most intense.

As we sat there in the corner of the old rail fence.

—Denver Post.

Golden-Cashaw Pumpkin.
The Golden-Cashaw pumpkin is one of the best of the newer sorts, both for pie-making and for stock feeding. When the pumpkin is matured the skin is golden orange in color. The flesh is golden orange, rich yellow in color, sweet and rich in flavor. This variety is one of the sorts it would pay to grow alone, that is, not in the corn field, by anyone who had a large herd of cat-



GOLDEN CASHAW PUMPKIN.

tle to feed. Grown alone the yield is materially increased. —Indianapolis News.

Quality of Potatoes.
The demand for quality is by no means confined to fruit, as many farmers think. One might say the consumer has no means of knowing if a certain variety of potato is likely to cook up neatly or soggy, and that is true so far as the appearance of the tuber goes, but here is the way the consumer treats the matter: He gets a small supply of potatoes from the grocer and finds them soggy and tasteless. The next time he goes to the grocer he tells him in unmistakable terms that no more potatoes like the last are wanted. The grocer in turn lays down the law to the commission man from whom he buys, who in turn looks up the source of supply, and either writes the grover that no more of the variety should be sent or says nothing and sells them to whom he can at any price he can. Thus the producer pays the penalty for not taking quality into consideration in potato-growing. Test varieties in the soil you intend to use, and know what you are doing. If the soil is sandy or gravelly loam and the plot has the proper care, there is no trouble in producing quality.

Sorghum as Forage Crop.
If sorghum is wanted for fodder, says Orange Judd Farmer, sow June 10 or after and let it remain in the field until the lower blades have dried up and the seed has just passed the dough stage. Cut with a mower when the dew is not on and put into shocks at once. Build shocks eight feet high and eight feet in diameter and leave in the field until winter. Sorghum put up in this way will make excellent feed until warm weather next spring. After that the juice begins to sour and it must not be used. Some feeders consider one acre of sorghum worth two acres of ordinary field corn. If an ordinary wheat drill is used for sowing sorghum seed, stop three of the holes and leave three open. The crop can be cultivated once. When cutting time comes go into the field with a self-blender and cut as early or late as the object to this method is that in most of the humid States there is danger of sorghum spoiling under the hand. In Nebraska and Kansas and further west, where the air is dry, this objection does not hold. The crop is easier handled in bundles.

Curse of the Corn-Plant.
There are lots of land owners in every section of the country who are land poor. They own and control more land than they can work to advantage. They hang on to it like grim death until the sheriff comes to their relief or they are fortunate enough to find some man who has a sum of money

large enough to pay one-third down and a bank account good enough to take the risk of getting the balance together in one or two years. There are plenty of large farms throughout the country which could be made to pay for themselves within a few years if divided up properly and placed in the hands of ambitious men who would appreciate an opportunity to secure and pay for a home of their own.

Another benefit would accrue from a change of this kind. The condition of society would be much benefited. As a rule, either in city or country, the best communities are those in which the people own their own homes. It prevents that floating element from predominating—people who have but little interest in their surroundings, as they are here one year and somewhere else another. It is a fact that values are higher, the moral tone better and the people more happy and prosperous in communities where there are small farms which are owned by their occupants.—Stockman and Farmer.

For Untangling a Hayrack.
An easy way to untangle a hayrack without lifting it off is to set four posts in such a manner as to be far enough apart one way to miss the running gears of the wagon and far enough



FRAME FOR THE HAYRACK.

apart the other to hold a 10-foot rack. Top boards are nailed to the posts. These are pointed at one end and by driving through between the two panels the rack is lifted from the wagon, being gradually raised as the wagon passes along.—Exchange.

Fruit Note.
Handle fruit as if you were handling eggs. It is the duty of every farmer to plant fruit trees. Cut out from the pear tree all limbs which show blight. Most fruit growers say that clay soil is the best for the pear. Blackberries are a profitable berry to raise for the market. The best soil for the raspberry is a rich, well-drained, deep soil.

The number of known species of plums runs up into the hundreds. Land that will produce grain and vegetables will grow blackberries. Plums should be thinned to about six inches apart after the June drop. Plant different kinds of fruit trees, so as to be sure of a crop of some kind.

Pears and plums are just as hardy as apples and just as valuable to raise. Strawberries will grow in every State in the Union. Have you a bed of them? Fruit trees require to be cultivated and pruned, but they will repay all care and attention.

Training blackberries and blackberries on trellises is recommended by some growers.

When fruit has been thoroughly thinned it attains the largest size, greatest beauty and deliciousness of flavor.

Green Pea Louie.
The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the ravages of the green pea louse, giving warning that this insect, one of the most important of those which have ravaged the crops of the country during the last two seasons, will widen its range geographically and increase the amount of destruction.

Since its first appearance in May, 1909, at Bridges, Va., its devastation has steadily increased and it has now become the cause of great loss in the principal pea-growing regions of the United States. The estimated loss it caused along the Atlantic coast States in 1909 is estimated at \$3,000,000 and in 1900 this had reached \$4,000,000 by the middle of June. In some farms in Maryland 80 per cent or more of the crop was destroyed. Vigorous efforts are making to control its spread and the official bulletin gives a detailed description and means of fighting it.

Food for Ducklings.
Ducks will be cleaner in plumage if water is at hand after they are old enough to be permitted to run at leisure and enjoy their daily swim. They will grow rapidly by feeding with green food, grain, flesh and garbage. Water, insects and fish they like. For young ducklings, a cooked mash of turnips or potatoes, or both, with one-third meat or wheat screenings and one-third of animal meal, three times a day till three weeks old, is excellent. They are fond of fresh fish and any kind of ordinary food is devoured by them readily and is easily digested. Grass, herbs, a run upon an old pasture, all conduce to their thrift, and if kept away from the water until over a month old almost every duckling may be raised and fattened for market. If in the early days they can have skim-milk, with their soft food, it will be a great advantage.—American Stock Keeper.

Painting in Sprayed Orchards.
The statement was recently made in an agricultural paper that several cases of apple-killing by painting in sprayed orchards were on record. There is certainly some mistake about this, for the matter has been repeatedly tested, and it has been found that it would require the consumption of nearly half a ton of paint by an animal for it to obtain sufficient poison from under sprayed trees to injure it. Moreover, swine of all animals are the least affected by poisons of any pasturing animals in orchards that have been sprayed, provided only spraying has been done, and there has been no large quantity spilled over a small area. In the latter case animals would be likely to be made quite sick.—Exchange.

Vanquishing the Burdock.
One man claims to have freed his premises from burdock by keeping them mowed and cut off all summer, never permitting them to form leaves. It ended them. Another said he put a very little gasoline on each plant by the use of a small oil can, and every plant to which the oil was applied went the way of all the earth.

Several kinds of apes are provided with large pouches on the sides of the mouth. One kind of African ape can carry a quart of corn on each side of his jaw.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

This as a Coal-Producing State—Wrath of Jilted Woman—Burned by Explosion of Cannon—Farm Hand Found Dead.

Labor Commissioner Griswold has issued a bulletin giving the results of his investigation of the coal industry of Michigan. The commissioner says that now mines are being opened quite rapidly and the output is being increased. Last year the reports of twenty-six mines were received, while this year thirty-five mines have reported. Since the year began one or two of the mines have been abandoned and several of them have been idle a portion of the time. For the four months ending March 31 the mines reported producing 355,253 tons of coal at a cost of \$502,690, an average of \$1.41 1/2 per ton. The average for the thirty mines reporting is 11,841 tons each. During the four months mentioned the average number of men employed was 1,940 per month. The miners worked on an average twenty-one days per month. The daily wages were \$2.22, while in March it was \$2.27. During the four months covered by the report 12,283 kegs of powder were used by the miners. The commissioner says that, judging from the development of the coal industry in Michigan during the past few years it is fair to anticipate that it will grow to proportions that will place the State in the front rank of coal-producing States.

Shoots Her Old Lover.
A sensational shooting affray occurred at the home of George Brooks, Lapeer township. It is alleged that Brooks had been keeping company with a girl named Jessie Jones, but for some unaccountable reason, he married the daughter of Simon Slater and took her to his home. Miss Jones followed with a revolver to the Brooks home, and calling the bridegroom out to the gate, began emptying her revolver at him. One shot passed through his hat, another through his arm, after which she pursued him into the house where she was finally overpowered by the groom's father and mother, who knocked her down and took the revolver away from her. Miss Jones says she shot to kill, and will try it again as soon as she meets the object of her jealous wrath.

Gas-Pipe Cannon Injures Six.
By the explosion of a toy cannon six boys were injured at Muskegon. They are Rollo Buck, cut about the head; Walter Kibbe, cut by the neck and badly burned by powder; Moses Miller, leg badly cut; Joseph Kieft, leg left burned by powder; James Naegle, slightly burned about the face; Edward Naegle, slightly cut about the body. The boys made the cannon from a piece of gas pipe and plugged the ends after loading with powder.

Annual Encampment.
The Adjutant General has issued general orders No. 11 relative to the annual encampment of the National Guard at Muskegon Aug. 5 to 14. The camp will be in command of Brig. Gen. Charles L. Boynton, who is authorized for the purpose of discipline to extend his jurisdiction to a distance of one mile around the camp. The different companies will move from their home stations so as to arrive on Aug. 5 and leave Aug. 14.

Found Dead in the Barn.
James Shannon was found dead in the barn of Lewis Boyden of Dexter, for whom he was working. He had been driving a team on the morning during the forenoon, and not coming in to dinner, some one went to call him when the horses were found with the bridle on and Shannon near the horse dead. A coroner's jury gave heart disease as the cause of death.

Boys Try to Rescue Drowning Man.
While swimming with Sheriff Dunning's boys at Midland, Earl Grice, aged 14, stepped into a deep hole and before assistance arrived was drowned. A bulldog made two unsuccessful attempts to rescue his master's body from the water. Township and he was a guest of the sheriff.

State News in Brief.
Present people are proud of their band and have built a fine bandstand for the use of the boys in their public concerts.

The Dalton Packing Company's plant, between Ishpeming and Negaunee, was destroyed by fire. The cause is unknown. The loss is about \$30,000, with \$2,000 insurance.

Osego seems to be a very healthful town. There are in the village 350 persons over 70 years of age or over—third largest of the local population. Thirty of the number are over 80 and two are 90.

A large new double-story barn, belonging to George Matney, living five miles southeast of Hart, burned. In the early evening a tramp called at the house and requested lodging, but as Mrs. Matney was absent the privilege was refused. About two hours later the barn was discovered on fire.

Miss Lara Burdick of Sturgis started recently on the long trip to Honolulu to visit the man of her choice, after a separation of some months. Miss Burdick and a brother, Leo, made a trip to the islands last winter and while there a case of love at first sight sprang up between the girl and H. M. Stevens, who was seeking advantage of the girl and possessions as a civil engineer. When Miss Burdick left Honolulu in February she was engaged to marry Mr. Stevens and the trip home was made to secure the consent of her father, P. L. Burdick of Sturgis.

Rev. William S. Brandon, of Detroit, has sued for divorce, accusing his wife of adultery.

Samuel Picard, employed at the Keokuk mine, Calumet, was working 300 feet underground, fell from the ninth level to the bottom of the shaft, a distance 250 feet. He escaped with only a scalp wound.

Pref. Eder, a fireman, was killed at Thompsonville by the blowing out of a plug in the locomotive. A tramp, who was sleeping on a rail, was also severely killed. The body of Eder was sent to his home in Grand Rapids.

The peppermint crop of southwestern Michigan, from which locality comes a good portion of the world's supply of peppermint and other essential oils, will be heavier this season than it was last.

After discouraging reports for some weeks past of the condition of wheat in southwestern Michigan, it is now expected that the crop is showing great improvement and may amount to something after all.

Some Onawayite with an undeveloped sense of respect for the dignity of the law has been stealing wool from the jail at that village, and covering up his tracks so well that the authorities can't discover his identity.

Williamston is to have a condensed milk factory this fall.

Leslie's new postoffice is almost ready to move into, and the villagers are proud of the building.

Melvin S. Bemis, son of Supt. C. L. Bemis, of the Iowa schools, was drowned in Long Lake.

A tin can factory is to be established at Muskegon. The tin can factories will also be manufactured.

Mrs. P. W. Sheldon, a prominent resident of Albion, and a widow, attempted suicide by cutting her throat.

The Civil War Veterans' Association, of the upper peninsula, holds its annual reunion at Marquette on Aug. 21 and 22.

The building operations in Sanilac County this summer are on a scale which breaks all former records for that section.

D. J. Dickey, a well-to-do citizen of Elk Rapids, shot and instantly killed Elmer Hingeli in a quarrel over a line of fence.

Owosso will have a several days' street carnival some time in August or September, the exact date not yet having been set.

Miss Pauline Latourette, 28 years of age, teacher of vocal music in Kalamazoo College, died after an operation performed for peritonitis.

George Ewing, an old resident of Au Gres, was found hanging in a barn. When discovered life was extinct. No cause is known for the rash act.

Miss Sadie Turner, one of the most popular young women of Mount Clemens, was married to John J. Sherman, of Chicago. Mr. Sherman is the son of a millionaire pork packer and stock-yards magnate.

Joe Atkinson's stock of fireworks at Fremont exploded, blowing out the store front, burning the face of Frank Bisbee and leaving him perfectly bald. The explosion was caused by a small boy with a cigarette.

Jonathan Keighley, the father of the village of Au Gres, died at his home in that village the other day, at the age of 87 years. He located there in 1852, and half the present village is built on what was then his farm.

Many complaints have been received at the Agricultural College of the damage done to shade trees in different parts of the State from a small bug that eats its way under the bark of the trunk so that it gradually peels off.

George W. Radford, member of the Detroit public library board, has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie stating that Mr. Carnegie will contribute \$750,000 toward the erection of a new public library building in that city.

William E. Scripps, the only son of Millionaire James E. Scripps, owner of the Detroit Evening News, Tribune and other newspaper property, surprised Detroit society by clandestinely marrying Anna Downey, the daughter of a member of the local police force. Will is 19 and the bride 18.

Little 6-year-old Russell Filman, playing near his father's blacksmith shop in Holland, got into a box of excelsior, and a playmate named Crainer set fire to the box. When rescued little Filman's head, face and right side were horribly burned and it is thought the child cannot possibly recover.

At a special election at Battle Creek the city voted bonds for \$100,000 for new water and \$15,000 for new police. The proposition to spend \$30,000 for a new city hall was voted down by a narrow margin. The vote cast was very light, about 655, which is not more than one-sixth of that of the spring election.

Gustave Wenzel, of Presque Isle County, an old-time bear hunter, says he recently met the largest bear he ever saw.

It was stirring in the middle of the road, evidently escaped from some man's car, as its neck was encircled with a chain, secured to a post and a padlock and about a foot of loose chain dangled from the neck.

A Grand Trunk Western freight train, bound east, broke in two just west of Lansing, and when the engine came to a stop the broken portion of the train crashed into the forward cars, making a deafening noise that was heard all over the city. The engine was riding in a car just ahead of the break, jumped for their lives and were not greatly injured. A number of cars were derailed and splintered.

George Randall, a 13-year-old Grand Rapids boy, will go through life with but one eye, just because he was in too much of a hurry to open a bottle of car-mounted sherbet in the regular way. He tried to do it the quick way, but it was stuck too tightly and rather than hunt up a work-screw he knocked the neck of the bottle off with a stone. The sudden liberation of the gas in the bottle threw a piece of glass against his eye, destroying the sight.

Bortholio Vecellia, of Iron Mountain, took out a license Aug. 4, 1903, to wed Carmela de Fortia de Andreu. Just before the ceremony was to be performed the lovers quarreled and Bortholio left for Italy. Two weeks ago he returned and almost the first person he met was his old sweetheart. The old love returned and they decided to marry at once. The bridegroom pulled out the old license which he had carried next to his heart for eight years and hurried off to find a priest.

The tug Forti of Algoma foundered off Houghton. She carried a crew of five men, all of whom were lost. Three were from Algoma and the other two were Frank Johnson, of Houghton, and Will Anderson, of Eagle Harbor. Johnson leaves a wife and three children. The bodies are supposed to be in the boat which lies in thirty feet of water. A diver will examine the wreck as soon as possible. The wreck of the yacht Marguerite of Hancock was also discovered between Houghton and Eagle Harbor. Two men are supposed to have been lost on it.

A company is being organized at Kalamazoo to establish a stove factory in that city. A site has already been secured, and it is expected that manufacturing operations will be started within a few months with a force of not less than fifty men.

A dark, damp and generally unsatisfactory hole, a menace to the health of the men confined therein, and a disgrace to Lapeer County. That's the way the State Board of Corrections and Charities describes the present county jail at Marquette, in urging the board of supervisors to provide a new calaboose.

Postoria is "booming" this summer. A number of retired farmers are buying land and building homes in the town. A new bank is also being built. T. J. Ewald, of Mayville, will be the banker. This bank being a branch of Mr. Ewald's bank at Mayville.

Sparks from the lumber shed fire at the saw and hoop mill of the Chisagoan Iron Company on the Chisago River, three miles from the city, and being out of reach of the fire department the mill with two other buildings was totally destroyed. A large amount of lumber was saved by stretching hose from the tannery of the Distort Vogel Leather Company across the river. Loss \$100,000.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR JULY 14.

Beginning of Sin and Redemption.
Genesis III, 1-15. Memory Verses, 14, 15.

Golden Text.—"Which sin abounded, grace did much more abound."—Romans V, 20.

The Garden of Eden.
The account of creation which ends at Gen. II, 3, is a poem in seven stanzas, complete in itself. Each stanza records in a subtly simple outline a stage in the transformation from primeval chaos to the origin of man. There is an entire absence of details, of the vivid, picturesque, specific characteristics of other ancient accounts of creation, most of which take the form of stories. There is an absence of any anthropomorphism—the conception of God as a supremely powerful and wise man, with human attributes, though superhuman powers. When we pass from this story of the creation to the story of man's origin, the garden of Eden and the beginning of sin (II, 4-III, 24) we pass to a very different kind of narrative. This is detailed, vivid, picturesque, anthropomorphic. Jehovah God forms man from the dust and breathes into his nostrils; Jehovah God gives loving and gracious care to every feature of the garden prepared for man, making every good and pleasing tree to grow therein; Jehovah God gives the man certain directions as to his place in the garden, "to dress it and to keep it"; Jehovah God, thoughtful for the man's comfort, summons all the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air to be named, but among them all there is no suitable companion for him, so woman is formed and brought for his inspection. Jehovah God walks in the garden in the cool breeze of the evening, engages in conversation with the guilty Adam, condemns him to banishment and labor, makes for him and the woman garments of skin.

The Two Threats.
All this beautiful picture of a close, personal relation between the Creator and the first man serves to throw into deeper shadow the sin which brought the first sin; and apparently these chapters and many that follow in the book of Genesis center about the somber fact of sin—how it began, how it grew, how it was punished, how it arose again; so that there runs through the book, and indeed through the entire Pentateuch, a thread of moral teaching about sin in the individual and the nation, the source of ruin—the same teaching that the prophets of Israel and Judah constantly pressed upon the people long afterwards. Then there is the other thread, the idea of national continuity, tracing the proud record of Hebrew history from the very beginning down through Genesis and Exodus and Leviticus and Numbers and Deuteronomy and the books of Joshua and Judges and Samuel and Kings and Chronicles and Ezra and Nehemiah and Esther and Daniel and the books of the prophets and the books of the wisdom literature and the books of the New Testament.

Where Was Eden?
Genesis and anthropology are not very far separated in their account of the place of man's origin. Genesis places Eden somewhere on the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, the exact location being unknown because of the uncertainty as to the rivers Pishon and Gihon. Modern scholars agree in placing the garden along the lower valleys of the two known rivers, not far from the head of the Persian Gulf, though there is still the identification of Pishon and Gihon with various existing rivers or ancient canals. It is the theory of modern science that the cradle of the human race was somewhere in western or west central Asia; though a position east rather than west or south of the Caspian Sea is believed to be indicated. The Eden in Genesis is the land of the Euphrates and Tigris, the exact location being unknown because of the uncertainty as to the rivers Pishon and Gihon. 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The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Win. J. Bryan has already begun to make good eyes at the newly born and christened "Allied Third Party."—Sedalia [Mo.] Capital.

If Southern statesmen improve the chance held out by an element of the Republican party to jump onto the rubber tariff they will back square against the policy and interests of Southern business men.—Little Rock [Ark.] Republican.

These are the happiest vacation days the American people have ever known. Few indeed are those who cannot plan a joyful trip to the seashore or mountain with well filled purses, thanks to Protection and full employment at high wages.

Gov. Bliss has made a contract with Major Ralph Stone to look after the collection of the balance due Michigan from the general government on account of the Spanish war expenditures. Maj. Stone had entire charge of Michigan's claim and is thoroughly familiar with it in all of its details. He estimates that there is yet about \$150,000 due the state.—State Republican.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year just closed exceeded its expenditures by \$76,000,000, which was about \$3,000,000 less than the surplus for the previous year. There will be no such surplus for the fiscal year, as the act of the last Congress reducing the war taxes, goes into effect, and will reduce the revenues of the government to the extent of between forty and fifty million dollars.

At the auction sales in London of wine from the royal cellars, Mr. Crocker is said to have bought fifty dozen bottles of pale gold sherry for presentation to the Democratic Club in this city. When the election district captain in the Dwyer part of the town, flock to the Democratic club and pledge the health of "King Edward VII. in bumpers of golden sherry from Buckingham palace and St. James, the founders of Tammany hall will turn in their graves.—New York Tribune.

A dispatch from London says: According to persistent rumors, the young duke of Marlborough will be appointed shortly governor-general of Canada. The report is exciting a good deal of discussion among the fashionable set, some members are considerably worked up over the idea of the young American duchess reigning as mistress of Rideau hall at Ottawa, in the place formerly occupied by King Edward's sister, Princess Louise. Marlborough doubtless would signalize his term of office by a degree of staidness and splendor hitherto unknown in Ottawa. The idea of appointing Marlborough is said to have originated with King Edward, who has always manifested a fatherly interest in the young duke. The duchess was formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York.

An opening of the gates to tariff reduction is always followed by mistakes which cost the country dearly. Tariff reductions always unsettle trade, create mistrust and confusion, and have invariably been followed by periods of depression. The working masses have learned that the cry that a reduction of duties cheapens the necessities of life is fallacious. When prices decline, wages immediately follow, employment becomes scarce and labor pays dearly.

The contrast between conditions under the present tariff and those which marked the reign of the Wilson bill is too recent to be forgotten. Under the present tariff American trade has largely increased. It is a folly to imperil the interests of the many to oblige the few.—Philadelphia Item.

Cuba is picking up rapidly in the commercial way. That fact may have had much to do with the acceptance of the Platt amendment and the evident purpose of the convention to get down to business as soon as possible. This year the production of sugar was 528,523 long tons, and last year it was only 250,802 long tons. Already 313,349 tons have been exported. During the first three months of the present year the customs receipts at all the ports were \$3,985,914, a falling off of \$153,000, as compared with the same period last year. At nine ports the receipts showed an increase and a decrease at seven. The shortages in the average was caused by a falling off of \$316,000 at the port of Havana. Sugar and tobacco are the chief sta-

ples of the islands and a doubling of the outputs of either in a single year looks like the dawn of prosperity for the island. The fact that imports increased in nine different ports of the island would indicate that the prosperity is not local, but general. Cuba is an agricultural country which is not subject to droughts or insect plagues. Believed of the burden of excessive taxation and extravagant government which provoked insurrection and the "pearl of the Antilles" ought to be true to her name.

A Good Cough Remedy. Many throat and lung troubles are restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy, and perfect health has been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. For sale by L. Fournier.

In Jeopardy. Does anybody suppose that the recent enormous investment in American industrial enterprises would have been made but for the stimulus that Protection has given? Those investments mean incalculable gain paid to labor and added in many ways to the general wealth of the country, to the common benefit, and to the vast increase of the general prosperity. To shut off Protection would be to jeopardize those undertakings and aim a tremendous blow at the vitality of the country and interests of American labor.

The American people have been thoroughly educated of late on the money and the tariff questions. They have twice given an emphatic verdict for sound and honest money as essential to the creation of a safe basis of business. They understand equally well that Protection guards them from foreign hostility. A great many attempts have been made to fool them on this issue, the feeblest of the latest. And it will fail more miserably than any which preceded the present Free-Trade folly.—Troy Times.

Heartburn. When the quantity of food taken is too large, or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat very slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicate that you have eaten too much. Take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by L. Fournier.

Sugar Trust Doomed. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson believes that the downfall of the sugar trust is involved in the development of the sugar beet industry. About one-fourth of the products we import is sugar. And the importation of sugar is practically controlled by the sugar trust. But the trust does not control the beet sugar industry, and that business is fast becoming of great importance. Indeed the secretary is authority for the statement that by next fall there will be over forty beet sugar factories in operation in the United States. He also says that within a few years we will be in a position to ignore the foreign product.

The department of agriculture has been conducting a series of experiments to ascertain in what sections of the country sugar can be raised. Its demonstrations have been quickly followed up by private enterprise. If the department continues the policy of stimulating home production of articles which we now import, it will command the respect and support of all classes of people, rural and urban. And the destruction of the sugar trust, if brought about as the secretary prophesies, will not be the least reason for the high regard in which the work of the department is held by the people.

The "Detroit Journal" of Monday, gives a portrait of Oriska Haverfield, or Worden as she is now called, having adopted the name of her step-father, Col. Worden, a former U. S. Land Office Agent who resided here. Oriska has cut a wide swath since leaving Grayling, is now playing in Avenue Theater in Detroit this week but it is said she will be at the head of a Grand Opera company next year and wed a New York millionaire and be happy.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most of all the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says C. W. Wakefield of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family, and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form." For sale by L. Fournier.

1-4 OFF!

For the next sixty days we will sell our entire stock of summer and light weight goods at 1-4 off.

H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

Additional Local Matter.

Mr. Wright Havens is enjoying a visit from his brother and they have gone to the Manistee river to camp and where they can catch as many fish as they want.

Ed Sorenson has bought the Commercial House and will rent it entirely, and furnish and run it as a first class hotel which is greatly needed here.

The 300 Angora Goats which passed through here last week, are the property of editor Fuller, of the Lewiston Journal. We rejoice to see this sign of Mr. Fuller's prosperity, for they cost a nice little sum.

The Building Bonds for the County of Crawford for \$10,000, payable \$2,000 and interest on the first day of February each year for five years will bear date of August 1, and are being prepared for negotiation by the committee appointed by the Board of supervisors.

One of McCullough's teams on the way down the river stopped at the lake for ice and while the driver and Mr. Niederer were getting the liquid cooler, a sudden peal of thunder startled the horses who turned around so suddenly that the pole was taken out of the carriage, seats and robes scattered along the road and carriage left at Brink's. The horses reached the barn safely though they seemed to be in a hurry as they came through town.

H. C. Ward makes the announcement of an auction sale of Franklin Boulevard and Forest Lawn, some of the most desirable residence property in Pontiac. To stimulate bidding Mr. Ward states that the money received from the sale of the lots will be used in his tobacco and cigar factory here, and that the more property sold the more money will be invested and the more help employed. To make the matter stronger, Mr. Ward states that heads of families will be employed as far as possible, thereby increasing the population of Pontiac by a number of families. He expects to employ 1000 people here.—Pontiac Press.

We took a walk up to the site of the Grayling Dowel Factory yesterday and found Messrs. Burges and Stewart busy with a gang of men pushing the building operations and placing a fine tubular that is to drive a large auto-governor compound engine which in turn will drive the machinery. We bothered them long enough to learn that the main room will be 35x34 feet, the kiln room 15x48 and the boiler room 24x32. The foundation is in and sills in place and the work will be forwarded as rapidly as possible. Mr. Burges Jr. will run the business here, the other gentlemen returning to Norwalk, Ohio, where they are incorporated and have a large plant, all of which it is hopeful will be removed here, and will be if they can obtain R. R. rates that are satisfactory. The machinery is practically all on the ground and will be running very soon after the tool of the whistle. Let her toot.

The work of constructing a derrick to punch for gas or oil at Britton, Mich., is about to be undertaken, and it is expected that a drill will

be lowered 1600 feet. If the company stops there, it will never see a gallon of oil, nor regale its nostrils with a sniff of gas. The enterprise is a failure from the start, with a hole less than 2,500 or 3,000 feet deep. Even partial results have not been obtained in Michigan at a less depth than 2,000 feet. Some of the wells of Pennsylvania were as low as 4,000 feet, a few are less than 1000 feet in depth, although the pioneer wells are not much below 500 feet. These, however, never flowed, but were pumped. The original well, drilled by Col. Drake was somewhat less than 500 feet from top of soil to well bottom. When the Britton well is down the 1600 feet, and the company out of cash, there is a 2,300 foot hole in Adrian which could be had to splice it out. It could be bought for a song.—National Oil Reporter.

When you want a modern up-to-date physio-therapeutic treatment, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price 25c. Sample free at Fournier's Drug Store.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,
Detroit July 9, 1901.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.75 to \$5.25; heavy butchers' cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50; common, \$2.75 to \$3.50; canners cows, \$1.50 to \$2.50; stockers and feed calves, \$2.75 to \$4.00.

Milk cows, steady at \$25.00 to \$45.00; calves, active at \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$6.00 to \$6.50; mixed \$3.50 to \$4.50; culls \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$5.90 to \$5.95; Yorkers \$5.90 to \$5.95; pigs \$5.90 to \$5.95; rough \$5.00 to \$5.50; stags, 3 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then is other case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, Roschke's German Syrup. It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists of the world. Get Green's Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.,
June 21st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on August 20th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 9917, John McMaster for the S1/2 of Section 10, Tp. 26 N. R. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ernest Purchase, of Grayling, John Smith, Conrad Welmes and Robert Gamney, all of South Branch.

THOMAS SCADDEN,
Register,
June 27-9 w

WE BUY THE FARMERS

Grain,
Potatoes
And other
Farm
Products
FOR

Cash or Trade

WE SELL
Extra Good Groceries
—AND—
Dry Goods and Hardware
—AT—
Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR
Staley's Underwear
—AND—
Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson & Company,
Grayling, - Michigan

GOING Out of Business.

In order to close out the balance of our stock we are compelled to make another cut in prices. Below we mention only a few of them:

50c and 60c Corsets.....	38c	\$1.50 Men's Cotton Pants.....	92c
\$1.00 Corsets.....	77c	50c white unlaundered Shirts.....	38c
\$1.00 Corset Waists.....	77c	10c Celluloid Collars.....	4c
15c White Ducking.....	11c	15c Linen.....	10c
20c Pique.....	15c	\$1.50 Men's Felt Hats.....	98c
12 1/2c Percale.....	9c	\$2.00 Men's Felt Hats.....	1.28
10c Dimities.....	6c	50c Men's Caps.....	44c
12 and 15c Dimities.....	8c	35c Men's Caps.....	25c
20c Dimities.....	11c	35c Men's Crash Hats.....	23c
8c Dimities.....	5c	50c Men's Crash Hats.....	44c
\$1.00 Men's Cotton Pants.....	69c		

All our Clothing, Laces, Ribbons, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods will be sold at a great reduction. Come and buy your wants here if you value your hard earned dollars.

R. MEYERS,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Crockery and Tinware.
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Saturday, the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of Elsie Baker, an incompetent person.

P. M. Hoyt, guardian of said Elsie Baker, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render final account as such guardian.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the heirs at law of said incompetent person, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county to show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, that said P. M. Hoyt, guardian, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
Judge of Probate.

July 1-4w

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-
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A FREE PATTERN

Our own selections to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original, latest, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date designs.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

Dressing, economics, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe to-day. Only 50c yearly. Lady Agents Wanted. Send for terms.

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For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That see the "McCall's" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns. Have no equal for stylish perfect fit.

For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That see the "McCall's" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns. Have no equal for stylish perfect fit.

100-100 West 45th Street, New York City, N. Y.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation. \$1000 salary per year, payable weekly; \$3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses, straight, bonafide, definite salary, no commission. Salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

July 7-9w

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

mar 14-1y DAVID FLAGG.

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INTEREST in being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small caliber can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeating Rifle. Special Smokeless Steel Barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

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178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING. AR. AT MARQUETTE.

Michigan Express, 4.15 p. m. 7.15 p. m.

Michigan Exp., 4.40 a. m. 7.00 a. m.

Way Express, 5.00 a. m. 6.55 a. m.

Accommodation, 12.00 p. m. 3.40 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

LV. MARQUETTE. AR. AT GRAYLING.

Detroit Express, 2.10 p. m. 5.15 p. m.

N. Y. Express, 1.40 a. m. 5.10 a. m.

Accommodation, 6.10 a. m. 9.50 a. m.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

Accommodation, 6.30 a. m. Ret'n, 1.45 p. m.

A. W. CAMPBELL, O. W. RUGGLES, Local Agent.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Joseph's new Ad. this week.
Read Blumenthal and Baumgart's new Ad.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Born—July 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Currow returned from Bay City, Monday.

Mrs. Arthur Brink and the babies are visiting at Standish.

The storm last Friday wrecked A. W. Marshall's house at Lewiston.

Delicious ice-cream at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

Snow fell at Houghton in the U. P. last Saturday.

Advertised Letters—D. Ingalls, F. Jones, Joseph Boucher.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Miss Josie Jones returned from Lansing last Saturday.

The planing mill started up Tuesday, having made their repairs.

Joseph Patterson has been making considerable improvements on his home.

Far Fishing Tackles of every description, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Do not forget to read the supplement this week. It is of interest to every tax payer.

A fine line of Fishing Tackles, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

H. Charroa has made large additions to the appearance of his residence on Peninsular Avenue.

Call on A. Kraus for the Rambler, Clipper, Hudson and Ideal Bicycles; sold on easy payments.

George W. Tyler and family have returned from Johannesburg, and are again residents of Grayling.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Gasoline Range, latest invention, for sale cheap, at R. Meyers. Also a wood heating stove cheap.

Ample repairs and fresh paint has made more pleasant the comfortable cottage home of Justus McElroy.

There are thirty-four cases on the calendar for the Circuit Court of Montmorency county this month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rosenkild have gone to Benton for a week of visiting and pleasure.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Mrs. S. G. Taylor and children returned to their home in Vernon, Tuesday.

Miss Lulu Pepple has gone to Lansing to take the position of stenographer for a manufacturing firm in that city.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Nelson Parsons has sold his home here to Lee Winslow, and has purchased a farm near West Branch, where he will move in a few days.

If you intend to go fishing, this season, call at Fournier's Drug Store for your tools. He keeps an endless assortment of fishing tackle.

Miss Nellie Hoyt came down from Gaylord, Saturday, and began a one month term of school in the Stephan district, Monday morning.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.

The State Game Warden and his deputies investigated 165 complaints for the violation of game laws during June.

To Cure A Cold In One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

John K. Hanson was known as a success in the mill but few knew him as an agriculturalist. He has the finest field of potatoes in the state.

Messrs. L. Fournier and Olaf Michelson started last night for the Pan-American. They will visit New York before returning.

The largest line of Agricultural Implements, including the Wizard, Oliver and Greenville Plows, for sale by A. Kraus.

The Planet Jr. Garden Drill is considered the best in the market and is for sale at the Avalanche office, with all the modern attachments.

Miss Thora Arnbjornson went to Gaylord with Prof. Bailey last week and from there to Lewiston for a visit with relatives.

Lost—From the ice house to Fournier's drug store, a pair of ice-tongs. Finder will please return to J. Niederer and receive reward.

S. Hempstead offers for sale his new house on Cedar Street. It is perfectly fitted throughout and one of the most pleasant homes in the village. See him for price and terms.

W. F. Benckelman has gone to join his family in Canada, and if his wife has regained her health sufficiently, they will visit Buffalo before their return.

Mrs. O. Palmer has a Crispus Rambler rose bush that has on it over 1,100 buds opening and full blossoms, and there has been about two hundred blossoms cut off.

A Sunday school has been organized in Beaver Creek, at the Benedict school house, with 35 members. Mrs. W. Stewart, Supt.; A. W. Parker, Sec., and Geo. Bellmore, Treas.

One of the Stephan's Lumber Company came from the dry town of Waters last week and got so wet that it cost him over \$20.00 in McCullough's court.

The balance of the stone for the court house is here and will be in the wall this week if the rain does not interfere. In a few days the anxious watchers can begin to see how it will look.

Charles Amidon and Arthur Brink have gone to Michelson's big farm to put up another wind-mill to furnish water for the herd on the high land and save their tramping to the river for drink.

It is expected the rear drive on the AuSable will be down here, by the 4th. It has cost Selig Solomon three weeks time and \$1,000 in cash, to drive the east branch of Big Creek. —Mio Mail.

Miss Lizzie Cobb left for Detroit, Monday morning, to attend the U. E. A. and to enjoy a month's visit with relatives and friends. She took Katie Bates with her for a visit and to see the sights of the city for the first time.

Joseph Patterson, Esq., is attending the Circuit Court in Montmorency county, this week. It is expected that the suit of Dr. Wolfe vs. Fuller, of the Journal, will be tried. Mr. Patterson is attorney for plaintiff.

Just now there is considerable talk in the city of London, England, over the exhibition of a two-faced man in one of the museums of that city. Such a freak would be nothing new in this country. We have plenty of them.

Will Blaushan was using an old rifle barrel, from which the nipple had been removed, as a cannon, Thursday morning. It shot the wrong way and his right hand was filled with powder, and he badly scared.

The quietness of the Fourth in Grayling was only disturbed by a few of the workmen on the new buildings being erected, who preferred work to absolute idleness. All business places were closed for the day.

Dr. E. Heyer, the German physician, climbed out of his window, in the Nolan House, after letting his valises down on a rope, and left about day light in the morning. He left a trunk to pay his board bill. —Mio Mail-Telegram.

O. L. Palmer and wife, of Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. J. R. Mackey, of Chicago, with Mr. and Mrs. O. Palmer, spent Friday and Saturday at the Ranche, down the river, having an enjoyable time, despite the storm.

There is no longer any bounty for killing English sparrows, the law having been repealed by the legislature last winter. The law cost the state hundreds of thousands of dollars without any noticeable decrease in the number of birds.

J. R. Arnold, of Grand Rapids, has opened a recruiting office here at the Laland House, where he will remain this week. We have not learned what success he is meeting with here. He is looking for recruits for either branch of the service.

Carl Lunning and Gideon-Croteau have returned from the Philippines with the 38th regiment. They are well satisfied to be at home again though pleased with their experience. Carl was not sick a day while he was gone.

A well posted level-headed agriculturalist said: "The hog is the mortgage lifter, the sheep the farm fertilizer, the cow the barn-builder and the hen the grocery bill payer. This quartet, with a man and woman not afraid of work, in caring for them will insure prosperity on the farm." —Exchange.

One of the pleasant episodes of "the day we celebrate" was on the lawn between the residences of L. T. Wright and J. Kramer, their families uniting with those of S. Hempstead and J. M. Jones erected a mammoth fly over tables surrounded with "Old Glory" and had a family picnic, lasting through the afternoon and well into the evening.

A Poor Millionaire lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him.

A Harrisville dispatch to the Detroit Free Press says: A warrant was issued, Tuesday, for the arrest of Selig Solomon, an Au Sable lumberman, on the charge of cutting timber on Agricultural College lands in Curtis, Millen and Mitchell townships. State Agent Skeeles made the complaint. Other arrests will follow.

Notice to Wheelmen. There is positively no need to endure discomfort by reason of chafing, sunburn, insect stings, sore and perspiring feet or accidental bruises. You forget these troubles in using Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Infallible for Pimples, Blisters, Skin Eruptions and Piles. Sold by L. Fournier, 25 cents.

Troubles of a Minister. To benefit others Rev. J. T. W. Vernon, of Hartwell, Ga., writes: "For a long time I had a running sore on my leg. I tried many remedies without benefit, until I used a bottle of Electric Bitters and a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which cured me sound and well." Sores, Eruptions, Boils, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum show impure blood. Thousands have found in Electric Bitters a grand blood purifier that absolutely cures these troubles. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or money refunded by L. Fournier. Large bottles only 50c.

The building of the new mill is practically complete and ready for the machinery. The boilers and engine are in place and the stack will go up this week. If there is no more delay in getting the machinery here than is now anticipated, the mill will be running in August and will be one of the best equipped in the state. The company can well be proud of their success and Grayling can be glad for their being here.

It Dazzles the World. No discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Its severe tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest and surest cure in the world. It is sold by L. Fournier, who guarantees satisfaction or refund the money. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

The Detroit Journal is beyond question the leading newspaper in Michigan today and the price is reduced, so that any man who will, can have it every week day in the year. Every subscriber to the AVANTAGE, who will pay his subscription in advance, can have the Journal one year for an addition of \$2.50, six months for \$1.25, or three months for 70 cents. Now is the time to subscribe.

O. L. Palmer and his wife, of Columbus, Ohio, have been visiting with us the past week, and doing a little fishing in the AuSable. Mr. Palmer represents the Flint & Walling Manufacturing Co., of Kendallville, Ind., for the states of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, with their lines of Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. We used to speak him when he was a kid, but he leads us now by thirty pounds, and wife said we were unusually polite during their stay.

On Wednesday evening June 26th, a goodly number of the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davenport, of Frederic, met at their home to bid father and mother Davenport good-bye, and to express their good wishes to this excellent couple, who have lived in Frederic 20 years, and had greatly endeared themselves to all. The meeting was a surprise and the tears and thanks of the old people made a lasting impression on all present. Refreshments were served by the ladies, and a beautiful table lamp was presented to the aged couple as an expression of love and esteem.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail. Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. Sold by L. Fournier.

FISHING TACKLE!

We have just received the largest and most complete line of Fishing Tackle ever brought to Grayling. Fishing Rods from 10c up.

We handle the best make of Trout Flies, Leaders, Reels, etc., etc. Everything new and up to date.

Give us a call, and we will save you money.

Fournier's Drug Store.

If a Man rides a Bicycle, That's his business.

If a Woman rides a Bicycle, That's everybody's business.

But If you want something Artistic in Photography, THAT'S MY BUSINESS!

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

Announcement!

We have opened a general store of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, etc., and extend a cordial invitation to the people of Grayling and vicinity to call and examine our stock of

Entirely New Goods.

Everything is marked in plain figures, and we sell at lowest prices.

All our goods are strictly up-to-date, and we will try and gain your patronage by dealing honestly, and you will receive full value for your money.

We have strictly one price for all.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Married—In Frederic at the home of his sister, Mrs. Norman Fisher, on the evening of July 6th, 1901, Mr. Philip Moran and Miss Lizzie Burgess, both of Frederic. Rev. J. J. Williams officiating.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and woman, to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address: Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

NOTICE.

We have opened an Ice Cream Parlor one block north on Railroad str., and are ready to take orders for ice cream in any quantity. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call. SCHMIDT & PHELPS.

Editor Fuller of the Lewiston Journal has engaged in a new industry. He recently bought a car load (300) goats, in Illinois, and shipped them to Lewiston, to be pastured on the plains. It is said they increase rapidly, the flesh is edible and they shear hair worth 10 cents a pound, and the story goes they can eat anything from a hay press to a barbed wire fence. There ought to be some money in them for lodge purposes also. —Mio Mail.

Question Answered. Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and had with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied that there is nothing serious the matter with you! Get Green's Prize Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.
WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

TAKE NOTICE.
If you owe Claggett & Blair, you can save cost and trouble by paying S. S. Claggett at once. Delay is dangerous. Call at Jorgenson's store.

Settlement Notice.
All accounts due to me must be settled by the first of July, in order to save expense.
R. MEYERS.

Sickle Grinder.
When I buy the best. The Clybe Sickle Grinder grinds sections, does common grinding and gums saws. Sold by C. W. West. Call on him or write him at Pere Cheney, Mich.

Wanted:
Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue 4c in stamps. The A. T. MORRIS WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb21-124

Wanted:
Trustworthy men and woman to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Building, Chicago. april 6mo

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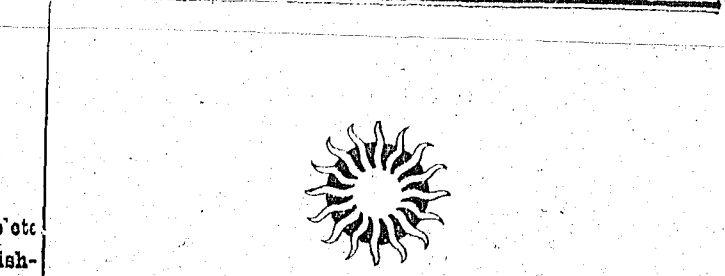
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Blumenthal

—AND—
Baumgart,

THE BIG

One Price For All Store

Great

Reductions

In every Department.

The Fourth of July has passed, and with it the buying season. To keep the ball rolling and our clerks busy, we have

Reduced every Article

in our Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Mens', Boys and Children's Clothing, Gent's Furnishings and Men's, Ladies and Children Hose departments.

The public is well aware and knows by this time that every word we advertise is the honest truth. We do not believe in advertising one thing and doing another. Our numerous Bargain Sales have proven it.

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling, Mich.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
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WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

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HOPS AND PICKERS.

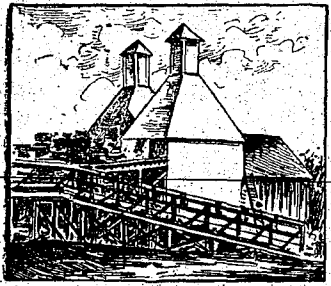
JOLLY TIMES ON THE GREAT WESTERN PLANTATIONS.

Methods of Cultivation and Process of Handling the Crop of Resinous Cones—Drying, Cooling, Pressing and Baling—Fun, Frolic and Industry.

In the fall of every year scores and hundreds of men and women flock to the great hop-growing districts of the United States to find employment. It is so in the East, it is so in the West, though the personnel of the hop-pickers varies somewhat in character according to location. In the hop districts in Central New York, for example, young men and maidens from nearby cities, and boys and girls from the farms seek to earn a little extra money in this way. In the older States the after picking time at night is devoted to merry making and practical jokes, and other devices for driving dull care away and lightening labor by keeping up the spirits.

In the West all these things are noted plus the employment of reservation Indians. As hops are picked by the pound, the earnings of the pickers depend upon their dexterity and industry. From the countryside, from the cities and from the mountains come individuals, and families, and groups. They dwell in thatched huts, tents and board shacks, and either cook for themselves, or are boarded at a dining shanty, where the menu is plentiful and nourishing, if not modeled after a lay-out at Delmonico's or Sherry's.

Rooting the Hops.
To begin at the beginning, hop roots are planted six feet apart in accurate rows, making 1,210 to the acre. Every ten years the old roots are grubbed out and renewed, though the old ones



A HOP KILN.

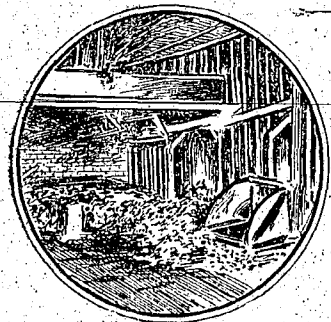
will produce fairly well for twelve or fifteen years.

Set about forty feet apart each way are poles connected on the top with heavy wire. Fastened at right angles across these larger wires are parallel ones arranged six feet apart in lighter rows. This arrangement covers the field like an immense screen.

Sometimes in the fall, but usually in the early spring, the old vines and upper roots are cut off, thrown into a pile and burned, and men go through the field and hill up around the main roots. Later on, men with step-ladders—in the smaller fields—or with a high derrick wagon in the large plantations, go over the field and fasten strings at regular intervals of six feet along all the cross wires, leaving the other ends of the strings dangling over the little mounds from which the future hop vine is to spring. Afterward the lower ends are fastened to little iron pegs driven near the hop hills.

In some sections poles are stuck in the ground at intervals of six feet each way, and the hop vines climb up these poles to a height of eight feet or more. When picking time comes these poles are pulled up and laid across a large crate into which the hops are stripped. But this is a primitive and laborious method. The wiring method makes the hops easier to cultivate and handle, and increases the crop about fifty per cent to the acre.

On the Pacific coast the vines begin to come up early in May and are then started on the strings. Unlike all other vines, the hop vines sprout from right



HOP COOLING ROOM.

to left. If started the other way they will not stay on the string. Rough, with hundreds of minute, hook-like tendrils, the creeper, clings to its support and keeps growing upward until it gets a hold on the top wire. Then it spreads out and makes a canopy which, viewed from an elevation, presents a beautiful picture.

Beginning to Blossom.
About the middle of July the hop vine begins to blossom. During that period the male hop vine, one of which is planted for every 100 female or productive vines, scatters the almost imperceptible pollen, or bees carry it to neighboring blossoms, which are fertilized or strengthened. Instead of the cone-shaped flower of the female vine, the male has little bunches of small seeds which burst open and scatter the pollen in the air.

During the period of growth the rows are cultivated with a horse cultivator in the same manner that corn is cultivated. The horse, cultivator and driver pass under the green canopy of vines, which is high enough to admit of their passing without injury to the vines. The picking season begins in the first half of September and lasts from three to five weeks, according to the size of the crop. A good average crop is 1,800 pounds to the acre, and land producing such crop sells from \$300 to \$500 an acre. Crops of 3,000 pounds to the acre are not unknown on farms which are scientifically and carefully attended. "On large plantations operated by companies," says a writer, "the superintendent engages his pickers weeks before the season opens. That they may not desert the field



INTERIOR OF A DINING ROOM SHACK IN THE HOP FIELDS.

when they are most needed, the companies generally have a rule by which promissory checks are issued to the pickers for forenoon work and negotiable slips for afternoon pickings. Then, if the picker deserts or is discharged for cause, he forfeits the forenoon payments that would eventually have been made to him at the end of the season. Pay is by the pound, and is based on the prevailing price of hops.

The hops are picked in sacks or baskets and are dumped into a large trough-like crate until the crate is full. The long festooned aisles are aromatic with hops, and alive with nodding vines and laughing, merry pickers. There seems to be an infectious jollity about the business, and every one except the stoical Indian or the stolid squaw is lively and apparently happy. The manager or overseer of the field passes along between the rows to see that the picking is clean from leaves and twigs which are either carelessly dropped into the baskets or intentionally put there to increase the weight. The cones only are picked, and it is surprising how expert and deft some of

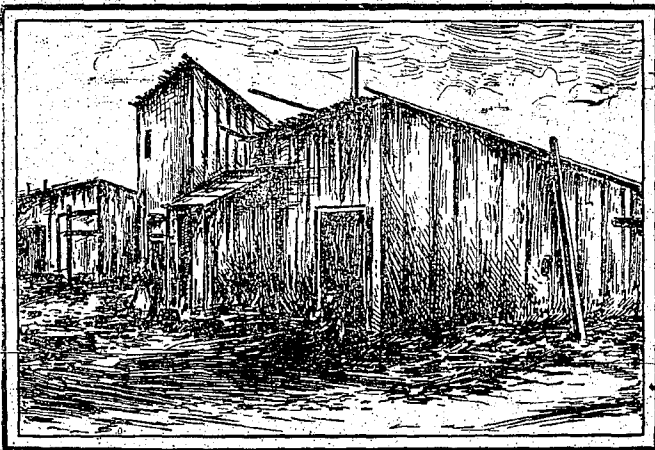
illustrations were taken, the moisture in the atmosphere gives the hops a beautiful color in bleaching "without this dampening."

During the drying process, the hops are turned over occasionally to prevent over-heating and procure uniform results. Hops cured at a low temperature are regarded as best for strength and quality. From the kiln the silky cones are taken to the cooling-room, which is on the lower floor. Entrance to the drying room is effected by ascending the outside runway to the platform shown in the illustration. Descent into the cooling-room is accomplished by opening a trap and allowing the cones to go down a chute to the floor below. Here they are banked up on either side of the room by men armed with immense scoop shovels for the purpose. The curing process occupies time, and usually continues through the picking season. In curing the hops lose their brittleness and absorb moisture until they are tough enough to withstand serious breakage in baling. At this stage the cones are oily and exude a

grover is quoted as saying: "It isn't as cheap a crop as you may think. The common estimate of the cost of raising hops is seven cents; that is to grow, cultivate, dry, press, and put upon the market. Now I figure the expense as nearer 12 cents, which will cover the cost of land, taxes and improvements. To begin with, the soil must be rich river bottom land, then comes fencing, planting, cultivating, buying poles and twine and putting up the kiln with its appliances. Poles cost \$30 a thousand, twine \$3 an acre. The vines must be cultivated as long as a horse can be driven through them. There is no end to the work from the first plowing in February to the pulling up and stowing away of the poles for the winter. It needs careful hands to sucker the hills in spring and start the shoots up the poles. Give me a digger every time for this work. An Indian takes to hop-picking as a duck does to water. It's just lazy enough work to suit him. When it comes to curing and baling I get more intelligent help."

Indian Preferred.
Another authority says: "The training and harvesting of hops embrace the utmost limit of the digger's capability as a husbandman. Apart from his admirable fitness for this work he has not the continuity of purpose to raise even his favorite watermelon. An Indian never makes the mistake of trying to persuade a hop vine to grow the wrong way up a pole. He knows the shoots have an invincible impulse to follow the course of the sun, and must be trained from east to west in their spiral climbings. He can also readily distinguish the sex of the roots, and every seventh hill in seven rows is carefully set to a male vine." As the hop picking season approaches these degenerate Indians, remnants of once powerful tribes, take up the march and sometimes travel a hundred miles to the plantations. They carry on their backs such meager stock of bedding and cooking utensils as will suffice for their rude wants, and erect for themselves, along streams or where wood and water are convenient, rude huts of boughs or brush, in which they live during the season.

The Jolly Pickers.
The white pickers as a rule come in families and lodge in rough board shacks erected for the purpose. Four poles may serve as posts and rafters for a crude awning over the doorway, and a bench with a pail of water and a wash basin may stand against the front of the building, for hop pickers are not aesthetic in their tastes and can get along with comparatively few modern conveniences and luxuries. They live in a primitive way, and they



LIVING SHACKS FOR HOP PICKERS.

the pickers are in denuding the vines of their valuable fruitage. It is a fact attested by hop growers in the West generally that Indians are the most reliable pickers. Their pickings are clean, and they never attempt to make "a honest penny" by smuggling forbidden leaves or twigs into their baskets. It is said that the inspectors rarely think it necessary to examine an Indian's basket for contraband.

The rough, prickly vines make it necessary for all except the hardened pickers to use gloves. They usually get a cent or a half a pound, and an average hand will make a dollar a day, but many pickers make more than twice that amount.

Some Drawbacks.
But, picturesque as some features of the work are, it has its drawbacks. The rose has its thorn, or the hop vines have rough, harsh stems that irritate and scratch the hands, and in many cases poison them so that they break out in a kind of eruption.

The weighing is an important function, for both picker and owner, and it is attended with considerable animation. Each sack or basket is numbered, so that if its contents prove dirty it can be traced back to the person who picked it. When the weighing takes place the number and weight of the basket are set down in a book opposite the picker's name, so that there can be no mistake as to the amount he has gathered.

After the weighing the baskets or crates, as the case may be, are piled on a great wagon and conveyed to the kiln.

The Hop Kiln.
The kiln is a two-story structure, and on the more pretentious plantations the drying room is heated by furnaces and pipes which distribute the heat. A California drying process is thus described:

"The drying floor is a model of utility and convenience. It consists of two movable cars run upon tracks extending over the cooling-room, and worked by a windlass. These cars are forty feet in length, and twenty feet wide, and each is subdivided into four sections, which turn on levers. The floor of the cars is of slats covered with coarse wire mesh, on which the hops are spread to the depth of eighteen or twenty-four inches, according to their ripeness. Before rolling them back to the drying-room, the hops are sprinkled with water to insure a more direct action of the sulphur burning below on the furnaces."

In the State of Washington, however, where the photographs for our



PARTY OF HOP PICKERS.

On small plantations, which are far more numerous and constitute the typical hop growing farm, the press is operated by a hand lever which is attached to the side of the press and resembles the handle to an old-time town pump.

The baling process is the same in large and small establishments. The pressed hops present clean, smooth sides and sharp corners. The burlap is sewn together except on one side. This sack is drawn down over the package as a pillow case is drawn over a pillow, and is fastened at the open side by sewing with double twine. Following this a rope is drawn around the bale, it is branded and is ready for shipment.

Prices and Expenses.
The price of hops varies from year to year. In 1882 the price was 60 cents a pound. Last year some good crops sold for 13 cents. The latter price gives a very small margin of profit. With regard to the cost of production, a hop

enjoy themselves in primitive ways, too.

It seems to be generally understood that hop picking time is an opportunity to have a good time. While some tough characters seek employment in the hop fields, they are not regarded as desirable because they are not reliable. All classes of people at one time or another are to be found in the fields. The healthfulness of contact with the hops, and the pleasurable character of the picking, attract many members of the best families, and while they do not make picking a serious business, they manage to extract a great deal of health and enjoyment out of the experience.

Canus Belli.
"How did the light begin?" "I was quietly smoking a cigar when he came along and asked me if there wasn't a law against burning garbage in the city limits."—Philadelphia Times.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

It Furnishes Many Examples of the Importance of Small Things.

"I have been very much impressed with the importance of small things in late years," said an old steamboat man, "and the Mississippi river has furnished me some rather good examples. I can understand now why Caesar looked out upon the Nile in such curious amazement, and offered all that he stood for to the Egyptian priest if he would show him the source of that wonderful river. But the antics of the Nile look like insignificant nothing to me when compared with the strange conduct of the stream that oozes out of the earth at Iasca and hurries on its murky and devious way toward the Gulf of Mexico. Towns along the Mississippi that once stood right on the brink of the river have been isolated even in my day, and there are, too, all along the course of the stream little empires in view where the river has encroached upon small centers of population, finally eating the earth away and forcing the inhabitants to seek other quarters. There are hundreds of these places that are almost forgotten now even by the men who are constantly on the river."

What brings about these violent changes along the banks of the river? Not floods. It is just the ordinary doings of the stream. In the first place the current of the Mississippi is wonderfully swift, and the sediment deposited at any point where resistance to the flow is offered is very great. Tie a string to the neck of a bottle and sink it with the mouth of the bottle up and open.

"If held in one place where the flow is normal in an extremely short period of time the bottle will fill with sediment. Stretch a net across the river, a net so finely woven that nothing but the pure water of the river can pass through, and, on account of the rapidity of the flow and the greatness of the deposit of sediment, almost in a twinkling the river would be dammed at that point. Experts have admitted this. This brings me to the point of my narrative."

"The flow of currents is frequently interfered with by sunken boats, perhaps by a jackstaff sticking up above the surface. The current is diverted by degrees, generally touching the far side of the stream a mile from the point where it again meets resistance, and immediately begins the building of a sandbar. I have seen a thousand examples of this sort during my career on the river, and I have known of instances where the root of a tree or the mere twig of a willow have brought about similar conditions. These things have tended to make a riddle out of the river; yet the stream after a while will be handled so as to undo all this if it is accomplished in this way."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

KITCHENER CAN UNBEND.

The British Commander Not Always the Stern Soldier.

Most stories represent Lord Kitchener in a somewhat stern light. Here is one which shows that even the modern "man of blood and iron" can unbend. During the last Sudan campaign Kitchener was accompanied by a telegraphist, to whom he took the nearest approach to a fancy his stern nature would allow. After Khartoum the telegraphist heard that his mother was ill and in want at home. He applied for his discharge, to which he was entitled. Kitchener sent for him, and demanded to know why he wished to leave. The man explained.

"Don't you think you could help your mother without going home, sir?" asked Kitchener.

"I'd rather go home, sir," replied the operator.

"Oh, very well," said Kitchener, closing the interview abruptly. "You know your own business best. That'll do."

The day came for the telegraphist to leave, and he went to bid his chief good-by.

"Ah," said Kitchener, "you're a fool to go. I would have given you a good post had you stayed. I'm very busy—good-by."

The man saluted and was retiring, when Kitchener called out:

"Here, just take this note to the paymaster for me."

The note was delivered, and the bearer was walking away when he whom the irreverent subalterns call "Shovel-penny" called him back.

"I'm to give you this, by the General's orders," he said.

"This" was equivalent in Egyptian money to a £10 note. It was characteristic of Kitchener that he would not lift a finger to urge the man to stay, and that he did not want to be thanked.

Deficient in Dead Languages.
Cardinal Pedro Gonzalez was a pious man who believed in the gospel of peace. He noticed one day that a priest in his train carried a short sword under his cloak. The cardinal reproved him, saying that a cleric should not carry arms.

"I answered the priest humbly, 'but I carry the weapon only to defend myself should I be attacked by a dog.'"

INDIANA'S BOY KING OF TRAP SHOOTERS.

Ray Graham, the 14-year-old son of Z. A. Graham of Washington, Ind., is by far the youngest member of the Indiana Trap Shooters' League, and is considered the best wing shot of his age in the United States. Previous to last Christmas morning he had never fired off a shotgun. On that day his father made him a present of a fine double-barreled gun, and within a week the boy had developed into a remarkably successful hunter. The



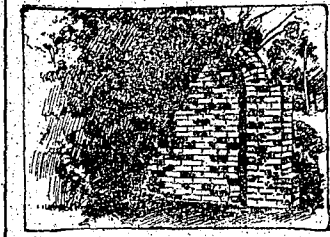
RAY GRAHAM.

local gun club became interested in the boy, and a few months ago elected him a member of that organization. Since then he has been practicing with them regularly, and, with the exception of John L. Winston, who holds the State championship, is the best shot in the club. He was taken to Bedford, where he participated in the fifth annual tournament of the Indiana League, and surprised everyone by breaking fourteen clay pigeons out of fifteen. He was elected chairman of the league's executive committee. The league will in a short time issue a challenge to any one of young Graham's age to meet him in a 100-bird contest. The challenge will be confined to the United States.

TOMB OF GEN. GREENE.

Has Been Recently Discovered at Savannah, Ga.

After many years of speculation as to the burial place of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the illustrious soldier of the revolution, the searchers have been rewarded by finding his bones in an old vault in Colonial cemetery, Savannah, Ga. Gen. Greene was buried in 1786, and until the discovery made by the searching party recently his burial place has been a mystery. Col. Asa Bird Gardner went to Savannah from New York, representing the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, and en-



TOMB OF GEN. GREENE.

aged the services of a local committee to assist in the search for the body. Ineffectual efforts had been made in years gone by to find the body, but Col. Gardner was sure that the General had been buried in a tomb known as the Jones vault. He was rewarded in his search by finding a coffin plate upon which he could trace the word "Greene," and some continental buttons. Gen. Greene's skull was of unusual size, and this was well preserved. His hands were encased in silk gloves that were still intact when found. The bones of his son, who was drowned in the Savannah River, were found by his side. The few remaining bones have been placed in separate boxes and deposited in a safety deposit vault for such disposition as may be arranged later. They will probably be buried under the Nathaniel Greene monument in Savannah.

American Soldier's Generosity.

A writer in *Astoria's Magazine* tells this story: "Our Government allowed several transports with returning volunteers to stop at Yokohama, and so hundreds of American soldiers visited that city and Tokyo. One of them hired a bicycle, and was taking a ride about the streets of Yokohama when he ran down an elderly Japanese man. The soldier rang his bell several times, but the Japanese apparently paid no attention to it, and the American found himself promptly arrested and taken to court, where he was fined 10 yen (\$5). He protested that he had done everything possible to avert the accident, and asked why the man made no attempt to get out of the way. The policeman then told him that the man was blind. The soldier looked dazed for a minute, then felt in his pocket and brought out a \$10 bill. 'Here,' he said, 'it's the last I've got, but he can have it,' and he turned it over to the blind man. The Japanese were deeply touched, and that same day a delegation of policemen hunted up the soldier and gave him back his fine."

New Zealand Landscapes.

Almost every New Zealander lives within sight of the mountains or the ocean, or both. Its landscapes show long ranges and solitary giants tipped with alpine glow; there are waterfalls everywhere, some of them among the finest in the world; luxuriant countryside, golden farms, lakes, geysers, volcanoes, forests with miles of pink, white and red-flowering trees in spring, and there are flocks of the sea threading their way around the feet of mountains crowned with glaciers and perpetual snow. The scenery is a synopsis of the best in Norway, Switzerland, Italy and England.

Couldn't Spare It.
Easterney—Why don't you build your cornhouse—ocean—there?
Westerner—Why, if we did we'd have to cut that tree down.

"Well, what of it?"
"What of it? Man alive, that's the only tree in this neighborhood fit to lynch a man on!"—Philadelphia Record.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Honax—I kissed her when she wasn't looking. Jonax—What did she do? Honax—Kept her eyes shut the rest of the evening.

Tom—Benedict says he thinks it's nice to be engaged. Mrs. T.—Why, he's married. Tom—Of course. That's why he thinks so.

Bill—When a man is in debt I think he ought to try and get out. Jill—Do you mean out of debt or out of town?—Yonkers Statesman.

"Johnny, you must not interrupt any one when they are speaking." "Well, I'll have to when I'm married, like you, papa, won't I?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"She says her face is her fortune," said Maude. "Yes," said Maude; "and I felt like telling her to cheer up; poverty is no disgrace."—Washington Star.

Crawford—How do you figure that the exhibition in Buffalo is better than the one they had in Paris? Crabshaw—It doesn't cost so much to get there.—Judge.

"Why did you leave your last place?" "Master was too sarcastic." "How was that?" "Well, I told him I seen a snail on the garden path, an' he says to me: 'You must have met it.'"

"You know," said his friend, "that genius is defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains." "Hein?" said the lazy man, "that reckones me to the fact that I'm not a genius."—Puck.

"You want the pockets to run up and down, I suppose?" said the tailor. "No, sir," the irritable customer replied; "I prefer stationary pockets. You may make the slits perpendicular, however."

Nearpass—I see that a man committed suicide because he thought he had outlived his usefulness. Bennett—That's strange. The average victim of that complaint keeps right on out-living it.

Editor—I want a man to take charge of the children's department of our paper. He must be a man whose language is free from modern slang. Applicant—I'm the guy you're chasing, and that's no pipe.

Mrs. Strongindulge—Why don't you go to work? Tramp—Please, mum, I made a solemn vow twenty years ago that I'd never do another stroke of work till women was paid the same wages as men.—New York Weekly.

Jawson—How did your automobile journey turn out? Dawson—Beautifully! Although I ran over two pedestrians and three bicyclists and knocked two wagons into a ditch, my motor was not at all injured, and I arrived just on time.

"I see that millionaire says he got on because he always knew the job of the man ahead of him." "Well, in the shop where I work they keep you too busy hustling at your own job to have a chance to learn that of any other fellow."

Mrs. Goodson (answering rings)—What is it, little girl? Mrs. Pleasant—Ma'am, we've lost our kitty. She left yesterday and we're hunting her. We want to know if you have seen a cat by the name of Minerva go by your house.—Puck.

Jack Harding (with unwonted enthusiasm)—By Jove! I see that some fellow is talking about introducing a bill into the House making it a misdemeanor to send annoying letters to anybody. Very clever idea that. I'll have my tailor looked up for six months, by Jove!

The mistress (entering the kitchen)—Jane, didn't I hear a dish break a minute ago? The maid—I hope you did, mem; it made noise enough. If you hadn't heard it I should have thought you were getting deaf, and that, you know, would be awful.—Boston Transcript.

"Do you remember that schoolma'am that I was so much marked on when we went to school together?" "Yep. Where is she now?" "I left her at my home half an hour ago." "Then you married her after all?" "Not much I didn't. She married my youngest boy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Well, what is the matter with your husband?" the physician asked, as he laid down his repair kit and removed his gloves. "Imaginary Insomnia," replied Mrs. Posidick. "Imaginary Insomnia?" repeated the physician, inquiringly. "That's what it is. He thinks he does not sleep at night, but he gets lots more sleep than I do."

Hampson—I hear your engagement with Miss Mills is broken off. How's that? "Well, you see, that beast of a parrot of hers was always yelling: 'Oh, Charlie, you shouldn't!' Hampson—But what difference did that make? Your engagement was not a secret. Hill—No; and my name isn't Charlie.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Wife (3 a. m.)—John Henry, you're drunk. John Henry—No no, thier, my dear; I'm only thiered. Wex my slippers? Wife (in disgust)—Over there beside the fireplace, where they have been since six o'clock last evening. John Henry (after wandering around for half an hour)—Sense me (die), my dear. Wex the fireplace?—Lester's Weekly.

"Please, miss," said a Sunday school pupil, "Willie Jones is swearing." "Shocking!" said the teacher. "Tell me what he said, Tommy." "I don't like," said Tommy, hanging his head. "But you must," insisted the teacher. "Well," replied Tommy, "I don't like to say it, but you say over all the bad words you know, and I'll tell you when you come to the right one."

New Social Level.
She—Oh? We don't associate with her family.

He—Why not?
She—They recently moved here from a city that has not been offered a free library by Mr. Carnegie. Norristown Herald.

Some people take such good care of their things that discarded articles in their attics look better than the furniture in the average person's parlor.

Very few people want to know the truth, unless it fits their prejudice.

New England Women

Have an Abiding Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



After years of struggle to attain and merit public confidence, with a firm and steadfast belief that some day others would recognize in us the truth, good faith, and honesty of purpose which we possess, what a genuine satisfaction it is to succeed, and to realize the uplifting influence of the merited confidence of a vast army of our fellow beings.

Thus stands the Pinkham name in New England, and all over America, and nowhere is the faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound greater than in New England, its home. Merit, and merit alone, can gain this.

ORGANIC INFLAMMATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled very badly with inflammation of the bladder, was sick in bed with it. I had two doctors, but they did me no good. A friend gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I have now taken three bottles of it, and I am entirely cured. It is a God-send to any woman, and I would recommend it to any one suffering as I was. I think, if most of the women would take more of your medicine instead of going to the doctors, they would be better off. The Compound has also cured my husband of kidney trouble."

Mrs. MABEL GOOKIN.
Box 161, Methuen Falls, Maine.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"For two years I suffered from nervous prostration, the result of female weakness. I had hemorrhages very badly, and at times of menstruation would be obliged to go to bed. Also suffered with headaches, pain across back, and in lower part of abdomen. I was so discouraged. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and concluded to give it a trial. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, and received a very nice letter in return. I began at once the use of her Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now feeling splendid. I have no more monthly periods, can do my own work, and have gained ten pounds. I would not be without your Vegetable Compound. It is a splendid medicine for me."—Mrs. J. W. J., 70 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure these women—why not you?—you cannot tell until you try it. If you are ill, and really want to get well, commence its use at once, and do not let any drug clerk persuade you that he has something of his own which is better, for that is absurd. Ask him to produce the evidence we do.

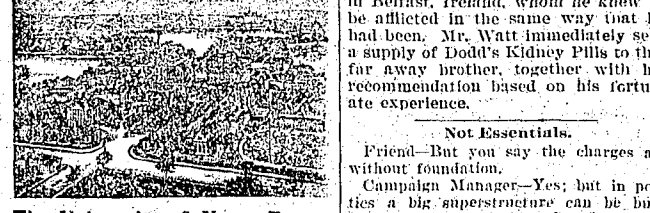
To discredit false places. Religion is never gained, patriotism blatant or love full of public declaration.

If Coffee Poisons You, ruins your digestion, makes you nervous and sallow, complexioned, keeps you awake nights and acts against your system generally, try Grain-O, the new food drink. It is made of pure selected grain and is healthful, nourishing and appetizing. It has none of the bad effects of coffee, yet it is just as pleasant to the taste, and when properly prepared will be sold from the finest coffee. About as much. It is a healthful table drink for the children and adults. Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15 and 25c.

Different. She—I thought you were acquainted with the Jenkinses? He—No, I have cut them dead since they refused me admission to their house. —Chicinnati Enquirer.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn? Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE! Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

There will always be plenty of extra room in this world for good sense.



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FULL COURSES in Classics, Letters, Science and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.
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DR. F. L. GOURAUDIN'S ORIENTAL OIL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.
It cures all skin diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Tinea, and all skin diseases, and gives the skin a soft, smooth, and beautiful appearance. It is the best skin treatment ever known. It is made of the finest oils and is perfectly harmless. It is sold in all drug stores. Price, 25c. per bottle.

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SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

LAURELED.
Back from the strenuous wars he comes to me, He is my son, grown brown, with strange, scarred hands; The months of blood and death in alien lands Are in his face; his boyish will to be Is four-fold won. I glow and weep to see The trodden meadow blackened with the hand Of bearded, marching men whom he commands, With being rearranged he comes to me. I, small beside him, try to utter prayers; I, honored for the laurels that he wears! God knows, God knows I stand with empty arms, And lone some heart no need of praises warms. I crush the laurel branch. Oh, God, I miss The soft-mouthed baby I can never kiss. —Bookman.

WHEN FEAR REIGNED

JUST before the civil war broke out, I, with my cousin, was in New York. We had many friends in the city, but being both of an independent turn of character, we preferred living by ourselves, so we looked about for a boarding-house. The one we hit upon was situated in the best part of Fourteenth street, and was a fine, brown stone building, with a most pretentious portico, and a flight of some twelve steps up to the entrance door. Now, to understand what follows, it is necessary the reader should know the position of the room we engaged.

As you entered the hall, the reception parlor, as it was called, lay on your right hand, and was a very fine room; at the end of it were two doors which slid back and led into the room which we were to occupy. These said doors were ground glass half way down, with flowers on it, but so thick as to exclude any view of what was passing in the other room, unless you pressed your face against the glass, and then it would be but an imperfect vision. Our apartment was large, and had three windows, two only half-way down, but the third, a French one, opening on to the wooden balcony that ran along the back of the house, with a flight of steps down to a place of ground. Our room had also another entrance, a door leading into a little lobby, very convenient for putting our trunks, dresses, etc. in; this had again another door into the hall.

The dining-room was situated in the basement, on a level with the kitchen, as were also the servants' bedrooms, three in number. The house was several stories high, and either by chance, or because the purses of the other boarders were, like our own, not too heavy, two or three floors above us were at present unoccupied, and the other boarders slept on the top of the house. Thus we were cut off from the rest of the community by a lot of empty rooms; this did not trouble us, and all went on well for some weeks, but in the middle of November, when the season was at its dreariest, our landlady, who had not the best of tempers, fell out with her servants, and they one day all left her at a day's notice. Now, as everybody knows, domestics in New York are rather difficult to obtain, so the reader can imagine the dismay of the mistress of the house. For two days we managed in some way or other; but the boarders grumbled, and the merchant said he must leave unless he got his meals properly; so, driven to her wits' end, Mrs. Andrews engaged three servants who applied for her place.

They had only just landed, they said, to account for their having no characters, and with the fear of losing her boarders, it would not do to be too particular, and the women, who, by the way, were all friends, entered on their duties. My cousin and myself possessed several articles of fine jewelry; these things I saw the new housemaid, the day after her arrival, when tidying up our room, examining very minutely. I did not think much of it at the time, putting it down to curiosity. This girl's name was Margaret, and I must say a more unpossessing-looking person I have seldom seen; not that she was ugly, but there was a cunning light in her gray eyes, which she never raised to give you a fair, honest look, and an evil expression in her face that would have gone against her in any court of justice; but it was nothing to me, and beyond remarking to my cousin Bertha that the girl was not a pleasant-looking, I dismissed her from my mind.

The third day after the advent of the new domestics we went to spend the day with some friends who lived at Brooklyn; there the conversation turned on the number of burglaries, nearly always attended with murder, that had lately taken place in New York, said to be committed by a gang of ruffians who wore light linen masks, and who had managed to elude justice. This description made a great impression on me; the idea of waking and seeing a white mask bending over one haunted me all the way home. We were too late for anything to eat when we arrived at our boarding-house, for dinner was the last meal, and that was served at seven, now it was nearly ten, so, feeling rather hungry, we got Margaret to go out and get us some rolls, and a fragrant meal, and then prepared for bed.

What induced me I cannot tell, but for the first time since we had occupied this room I examined the fastenings of the shutters, and found them very frail. After the amusement of my cousin, looking round the room for something to place against the window, my eyes fell on the fire-irons, and a bright thought entered my head; I would place the shovel against the shutter, and the other, in such a way that, should anyone open the windows from the outside, these things would fall down with a crash. To the French window I placed the head of our sofa bed, thus effectually barricading that. Bertha was much amused at my proceedings, but she let me do as I pleased about it, for she saw I was nervous. "The fact is, Nettie," she said, "the

MARSHALL FIELD'S DAUGHTER AND HER HUSBAND.



Captain David Beatty, of the royal navy, was recently privately married in London to the only daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago. Captain Beatty entered the royal navy in 1888 and served in the Soudan campaign in 1898 with the naval brigade under Kitchener. He was mentioned in the dispatches and was decorated with the distinguished service and the Soudan medals. The Khedive bestowed upon him the order of Medjidie. He was wounded in China and invalided home. His promotion has been singularly rapid, but it appears thoroughly deserved. Being only 32 years old, he is one of the youngest captains in the British navy. Captain Beatty is a man of small means. He has little if anything besides his pay, but if he remains in the navy it is certain that his ability will lead him to attain high rank. He is held in great esteem at the admiralty.

horrible stories we have heard to-day have alarmed you; but it's all nonsense, dear, and I have no doubt very much exaggerated. Having now fortified our citadel, come to bed." We always left the gas burning a little all night, so after attending to that I got into bed, and fell asleep. I forgot to say the doors in the reception-room were of course secured, and also the one out of the little lobby leading to the hall, but the one from our room into the lobby we always left open.

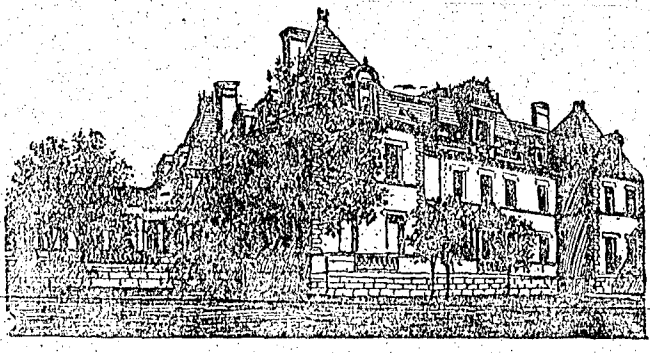
I was awakened by a most terrible crash, the tongs had fallen down on a little marble table, on which were the debris of our evening meal, and the shutters were open. "Anette," said Bertha, "get up, child; they are getting into the room," and she bounded to the door into the hall and opened it. As for me I was paralyzed with fright, expecting each moment to see a white mask enter the room; whether the noise alarmed them, I know not; however, they did not do so; and Bertha, whose courage and self-possession never left her, turned up the gas to its full extent, and refastened the shutters. "Anette," she said, "dress as quickly as you can," herself setting me the example. More dead than alive, I did as she desired. All was silent for a little time, perhaps for ten minutes, although to us it seemed hours, when we heard the servants' window open, and a whispered conversation carried on in men's voices. Another danger menaced us; they were in the house. As I sat watching the door from the lobby into the hall, which Bertha had unlocked, the idea flashed across my mind that they would enter from there. "The door!" I said. Bertha understood me, and flew to it and fastened it. Not one moment too soon, for, as she did so, the handle was turned, and a muttered curse greeted her ear. However, they were not to be baffled so easily, and thinking, no doubt, they were all safe, began picking the lock.

Of course, our only chance lay in alarming the house. "Scream, Nettie, as loud as you can," said Bertha, and she seized the bell-rope, pulling it frantically. Fright lent me power, and I indulged the horrible yells in which I indulged were enough to awaken the dead. The servants ran up after a time, but we would not open the door to them. At last the landlady and the other boarders were aroused, and knocked at our door, and we let them in. When Bertha opened the shutters there was the window up, the pane just above the fastening cut away. We told what had happened, and our belief that there were robbers at that moment in the servants' room. Margaret and the cook turned as pale as death at the remark, and when the two gentlemen went to search the house, they stood with their back to their chamber doors, daring them to enter, and they did not.

All the servants were discharged the next day, and two weeks after the whole of New York rang with the story of one of the most horrible murders that had ever been committed. One of the victims was not quite dead when the crime was discovered, although he expired a few hours after the fearful injuries she had received. But she lived long enough to be the means of bringing the dread band to justice. A widow lady, with her two grown-up daughters, three younger children and their governess, resided in one of the new streets uptown; they were comfortably off, and the lady, whose name was Maynard, was in the habit of keeping rather a large sum of money in her desk.

Her house was broken into by men

FINEST COUNTRY HOUSE IN AMERICA.



Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay are building the most beautiful country home in America. Nearly 1,000 artisans are at work upon the place and the summer sleepers of the headquarters of Hempstead Bay, near Roslyn, L. I. The country home of the Mackays will resemble in its general lines the renowned Chateau La Roche. Its walls will be pearl gray stone, on one side of which will be a distant view of the ocean and on the other a view of the sound. Not far away are the Wheatley Hills, in which nestle the mansions of a score of well-known American millionaires. The cost of this superb place will be about \$5,000,000. The structure will be of granite, 238 feet long from east to west, and 100 feet wide from north to south. The main entrance consists of three large doorways and three smaller ones. The house will be furnished very richly, especially in the apartments which will be occupied by Mrs. Mackay, and the third story will be fitted gorgeously for the exclusive lodging of visitors. The grounds will be in keeping with the dignity of the house itself. An army of servants will be hired to maintain it.

BEAUTIFUL LADIES GIVE VALUABLE ADVICE TO SUFFERING SISTERS

Peruna, the Great Tonic, Cures Catarrhal Dyspepsia of Summer. For Its Peculiar to Women, Peruna is an Invaluable Remedy.

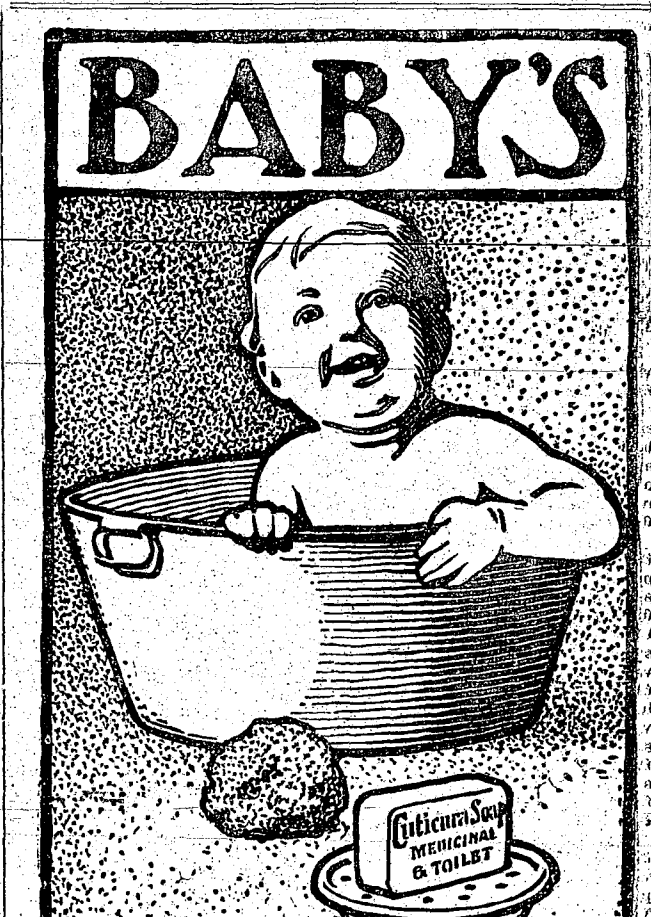


KATHLEEN GRAHAM.
Miss Kathleen Graham, 1450 Florida Ave., N. W. Wash., D. C., writes: "At the solicitation of a friend I was advised to use Peruna and after the use of one bottle for dyspepsia I felt almost entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending your remedy to anyone who needs an invigorating tonic." —Kathleen Graham.



FLORENCE ALLAN.
Miss Florence Allan, 75 Walton Place, Chicago, Ill., writes: "As a tonic for a woman's system Peruna stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system, keeping it on hand all the time and never having that tired feeling, as a few doses always makes me feel like a different woman." —Florence Allan.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, a prominent authority on women's catarrhal diseases will take charge of any cases of female catarrh as make application to him during the summer months. Advice free. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.



BATH

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS USE CUTICURA SOAP ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT THE GREAT SKIN CURE

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itches, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. It unites in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet, bath, and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe the blood, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most terrible itching humors, such as Eczema, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. Newman & Sons, 27-28, Chancery Lane, London. Foreign Depot: J. C. G. & Co., 800 Broadway, Boston, U.S.A.

Cuticura THE SET

London, the poet, says in one of his sweet little sonnets: "We are what suns, and winds, and waters make us"; but unfortunately suns will scorch, winds will roughen, and waters will not remove the injurious effects of the other two upon the lovely complexion of the fairer sex. For ages chemists have tried to distill from herbs and minerals an elixir of beauty, but they have failed, and it was left to modern times to find a cosmetic which should remove every speck and blemish, and leave a soft and pearly loveliness upon the roughest skin. Gouraud's Oriental Cream does this, and while so perfectly harmless that spring water is not more so, it has a magic influence upon the complexion which cannot be over-estimated or believed until realized. To our lady readers we simply say, would you, be as lovely as kindly Nature intended? Then use the Oriental Cream.

Also from the noted star actress: Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1893. "I cordially recommend Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier, as it is perfectly harmless. Sincerely, LILLIE HINTON.

Compulsory. Boarder—Do you believe in the salt cure? Second Boarder—No; but since our

landlady gives us mackerel every morning what's the use to object? —Ohio State Journal.

What Do the Children Drink? Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing. It takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more healthy you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. —The Sun.

Africa has very nearly 700 languages and this fact presents great difficulties to missionary effort.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c C. N. U. No. 28-1901

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHICH ARE LISE PILES Best Cough Syrup, Throat Lozenges, and all other ailments. CONSUMPTION

POOR GIRL.

She may not tell me that her love
Is all for me.
Poor girl!
The world has put a seal upon
Her lips, and she,
Poor girl,
Must wait until I speak! She may
Not come with arms outstretched and
say
She yearns to be mine own for aye—
Poor girl!

But she has eyes, wherein the glow
Of love may lie,
Poor girl!
And she has lips from which may come
The long, sweet sigh,
Poor girl!
A thousand ways she has to show
Her love for me—to let me know
Without exactly saying so,
Poor girl!
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Thirst; A True Story.

BY T. S. VAN DYKE.

How many people know that every year eight or ten men in the United States die of thirst? And who could imagine that this happens in southern California, to which thousands now go every summer from the North and East to be cool and comfortable? Yet it does happen there, because the main chain of the mountains runs the land into two parts as diverse in nature as any two parts of the world.

Cutting off the rainfall of the western slope, it makes the basins on the east two deserts of terrific heat and dryness, in which the air often contains less than three per cent. of the moisture it could hold at the temperature. In the portions near the level of the sea the mercury often rises to over one hundred and twenty-five degrees in the best shade obtainable, and ten degrees more than that have been commonly recorded.

Deaths upon these deserts, the Mohave and the Colorado, have been so common ever since the settlement of the State that they have long since ceased to excite comment. Yet no one seems to know whether there is much suffering connected with such death, or what the nature of it may be. For no one who has seen another die of thirst has ever returned to tell of it. In most cases lost parties are not missed for so long a time that the light shift, shifting under the wind, has obliterated the last trace of their wanderings, and searching parties have rarely done more than find the remains, and have often failed even in that.

A whole half-century has given us but one trustworthy record of the sufferings of such a party. This is the story of the Breedloves, who were lost a few years ago on the Colorado Desert. They had with them a young man of wealth from the East, whose friends quickly sent out a searching party that found their trail before any wind had blown across it. The whole story was written on the fine, dry, dusty soil as plainly as any printed diary could have given it.

I knew the Breedloves, father and son, and both were strong and hardy men. Young Fish, their companion, was in the prime of life and strength, and nothing but thirst overcame any of them. The elder Breedlove knew that part of the desert so well, and was so confident of his ability to go straight to the watering places, that he took but one barrel of water. The outfit was all right in other respects, Breedlove even taking the precaution to have an extra mile beside the two fine, tough mules that "drew" the wagon.

The trail of the party was found near the Laguna some ten miles from the base of the Cocopal Mountain. It was plain that they had expected to find water in the Laguna. It was equally plain that they had failed to find water enough the night before, for everything indicated trepidation and alarm. The harness had been slung hither and yon, and the men had mumbled the mules and started for the Cocopal Mountain, at the base of which was a spring that had never failed. It was probably the certainty of water at this spring that induced Breedlove to go ahead that morning instead of returning to the last water they had left.

After about a mile the steps of the mules had begun to drag; their footprints lay closer together. A little farther on the men had dismounted and led the animals. Then after a while they had tried to drive them instead of leading, but the mules had wandered here and there to the sides; and had tried to turn back.

Suddenly the tracks of the three men went on without the mules, and it was plain they had abandoned the animals without even stopping to take off their saddles. This showed desperate suffering, for if the mules had had strength enough to be of any further use in taking the party out of the desert, they could never again have been captured; and it would have been impossible for the men to carry the water and provisions necessary if they were to get out on foot.

At about half a mile beyond this point the steps of one of the men had begun to drag, and in about three miles from the wagon Fish had evidently lain down to wait for the others to bring him water from the mountain. What must have been his condition, when, without even a stone for a pillow or the smallest spear of grass or brush to interrupt the blazing sunshine, he lay down for relief on ground even hotter than the air! When the searching party came, there he still lay, on his back with hat over his eyes, but with no sign of past struggling, and dried almost to a mummy. And what must have been the condition of the other two? They had gone on without stopping even to look back, for the ground around young Fish showed no tracks but his own.

In some two miles more the tracks of another began to show signs of weakening. The steps became shorter and shorter, with one foot hardly clear of the ground as it was dragged along little more than half the usual distance. And about three miles from the body of the younger Breedlove was found, where he, too, had lain down to await the return of his father from the spring. Imagine, if you can, the condition of the father, for the tracks again showed that he had passed on without even turning to look back to see what was the matter with his only son.

Nearly four miles yet lay between the searching party and the rocky portals of the canon that contained the spring. Over half of this the tracks of the elder Breedlove led with steps comparatively easily, although short. Was he moved by the thought that on his reaching that years might roll past before a living soul came that way, and that there was now no mortal help within eighty miles? Possibly so; but one who knew the desert so well must have known that the little water he would be able to carry back in the canteen could do no more than revive the other two in case delirium had not overtaken them, and that if it had he never could take care of them alone, even if his own strength held out. And yet well he must have known that such care would be useless unless the mules were also taken care of, and two were gone, he knew not where.

His steady step showed determination, but about a mile from the base of the mountain he had begun to stumble. There was no dragging of the feet as with the other two, but he seemed to stumble from his efforts to force his feet along. About a quarter of a mile from the hill he had begun to fall; and the mark of the canteen on the ground showed that he had fallen from his hands. There he had risen without very much difficulty; but in less than a hundred yards had fallen again, and signs of his feet slipping began to appear, while the fine dust showed that he had fallen more than once in the effort to rise. Yet he had risen and gone on nearly another hundred yards and fallen again, then again struggled on, until at last he was found, face downward, in the midst of the tracks of a long series of desperate struggles to get up.

Incredible as it may seem—for this must read like melodrama to one who knows nothing of these vast, lonely plains, blazing with terrific heat—he was only two hundred yards from the water that he knew must be there. At the water lay the body of one of the mules, with the strong girth of the Mexican saddle burst by the swelling of the body. It must have died right there from overdrinking. Otherwise it would have wandered away in search of food after drinking. The other two mules were never found, and must have died far out upon the plain.

All this was the result of overconfidence, for a trip on the desert is perfectly safe for persons properly equipped, and it is even pleasant to a stranger. Since it abounds in many and varied charms of landscape. Another barred of water would have made the Breedloves more ready like melodrama to one who knows nothing of these vast, lonely plains, blazing with terrific heat—he was only two hundred yards from the water that he knew must be there. At the water lay the body of one of the mules, with the strong girth of the Mexican saddle burst by the swelling of the body. It must have died right there from overdrinking. Otherwise it would have wandered away in search of food after drinking. The other two mules were never found, and must have died far out upon the plain.

For if the night is passed without water, and the attempt made to make another day's journey without it, and the fiery sun strikes the party for a few hours, the chances are that the next camping place will be like that of the Breedloves. A good rover of the desert will return and give up the trip rather than risk it.

Many a man has wandered away from a well-equipped party and been rescued before it was too late. From these it has been learned that delirium may set in within four hours after drinking a quart of water, swelling of the tongue beginning sooner than that. From this it is probable that there is little or no suffering after the victim lies down, although death may not occur for two or three days.

From the fact that men, trained to it, like the desert Indians, who drink very little water and are never lost, can go at least two days without danger, and one whole day without inconvenience, it is plain that there are two kinds of thirst—mouth thirst and blood thirst.

Mouth thirst is a mere habit, that grows with indulgence. It represents no necessity, such as is indicated when the blood gets short of the water required to do its work. One may drink a quart evaporated in less time from the pores. By abandoning this habit entirely there is no suffering except for a few days. The blood retains enough to do its work for a long time, and unless one every few minutes and it will all be working very hard one need drink no more than a normal man in winter. But one used to drinking a great quantity is afflicted, on account of this mouth thirst, with horrible chills of alarm, when he finds himself far away from water and badly in need of it. His tongue soon begins to swell, and although death from blood thirst is still far away, he will go crazy and be lost if not quickly rescued. Had the Breedlove party, from the hour they began to get ready, stopped drinking everything except a very little at meal-times, they would all have reached the spring and had strength enough to take the mules there, too. Youth's Companion.

How to Spell Turner.
Dobbs met his friend Turner in the train.
"They were both going to London, and stopped at the same hotel. Turner registered his name."
"E. K. Philologyrrh."
Dobbs, noticing it, exclaimed:
"Here, what are you assuming such a foreign, outlandish name for? Are you in any trouble?"
"Not a bit of it," replied Turner; "and I am not assuming any foreign name."
"What kind of a name is that?" demanded Dobbs.
"That is my identical old name," persisted Turner, "and it is English, too—pronounced plainly, Turner."
"Can't see how you make 'Turner' out of these thirteen letters. Besides, what is your object in spelling that way?" asked Dobbs.
"Well, you see, nobody ever noticed my name on the register when I wrote it," Turner, explained the latter; "but since I commenced writing it 'Philologyrrh' I see them all guessing. They wonder what nation I am from; what my name is. I can now hear people talk about me all around. It is, as I said before, English spelling. 'Phth,' there is the sound of 't' in 'philthias'; 'olo,' there is the 'u' in 'colony'; 'gn,' there is the 'n' in 'gnat'; 'yrrh' is the sound of 'er' in 'myrrh'. Now, if that doesn't spell 'Turner,' what does it spell?" —Tit-Bits.

It's a good thing to love your enemies, but it's a better thing not to have any.

THE SUMMER GOWNS.

SEEN AT THEIR BEST IN PRACTICAL USE.

They Made a Fine Display Earlier in the Season in the Shop Windows, but Are Only Seen at Best Advantage When Shown on Their Wearers.

New York correspondence.



SUMMER gowns are now at their best, since they are to be seen on women, and surely the stylish dress parade held at the window of the shop windows and rooms. The elaborateness of sleeves and skirts, together with the license for complexity that usually prevails in summer fabrics adds much in effecting a most attractive variety. In the fine array is not after all, a great deal that is brand new, the impression to the contrary that is given being due to the display's unending variety. In a season when down-right new styles are advanced stick largely to a few distinct types, but when accepted novelties are so few as they are just now it is small wonder that the gowns of a score of fashionably dressed women have very little in common. Since new fabrics, too, are not numerous, resort is had to a host of familiar ones, though the weavers keep the latter from seeming old by an increase of delicacy or beauty in the goods. A new feature of linen dresses is the very stylish use of sage green and green.



A PAIR OF LAWN GOWNS.

ish gray, both shades that make up handsomely when trimmed with lace or stitched bands of the goods. These dresses usually are made with a Spanish flounce banded with a stitched fold of the goods. The waist on the skirt waist order, has a front plaited of white mull or tucked lawn outlined with lace or embroidery run with black velvet. Suits of the mercerized linen in these new green shades are made for dress-up wear in skirt and bolero trimmed lace, a fancy white shirt waist coming beneath the jacket. One of these suits appears in the accompanying initial picture. Ivory white, three-trimmed, skirt and bolero with revers of its bolero were embroidered in black silk. Gowns of this material continue to be made so elaborately that this example is to be counted as a simple one.

There's no end to the lace-trimmed gowns of mercerized lawn, and not only so. Handsome gowns of flowered organdie are beautifully trimmed with black lace and sheer lace insertion. Black lace is a feature of many such dresses, giving a look of stylishness that white or cream shades do not provide. Flowered organdies usually are large and sprightly, and when made with a tucked Spanish

trimmed it, and yoke and V were embroidered white batiste. Soft cloth gowns of white, delicate blue, corn color, green and pale gray are still stylish. These shown in white are lovely when trimmed with a contrasting cloth or silk and banded with gold or silver braid. Persian and Bulgarian embroidery are used for these. This embroidery in delicate colors comes with an edge embroidered in oriental shades. The skirt is made up with the edge at the bottom, and the bolero usually has the edge at either side of the V and on cuffs, collar and belt.

Fashion Notes.
Straw buckles for hat trimmings are natty.
All skirts for elaborate occasions, are extremely long.

The open-work stocking is the correct thing for small children.
Whites swiss and madeira work is much used this season as trimming.

A pretty hat is of tuscany straw trimmed with tea roses, white roses and green leaves.

There are boleros without backs; simply front pieces, made of the most brilliant



SUMMER FEATURES THAT ARE OFTEN REPEATED.

fish flounce banded with black lace insertion, flounce edge finished with black lace, look very handsome. White dotted net is worn on the street and usually is made over a lawn dress skirt. These dresses usually are finished with several tiny ruffles edged with narrow black satin ribbon. White mull gowns are edged with

liant fabrics to wear over the fronts of blouses.
The woman who has to shop in the mornings will find that a black or dark blue skirt with the same color blouse in one of the new soft silks or crepe de chine, is a charming and serviceable costume.

NEW PERIL OF RABIES.

THE DISEASE IS MORE PREVALENT THAN MOST PEOPLE SUPPOSE.

An Official Report Showing That Rabies Exist Continuously and is on the Increase—Forms of the Disease—Ways in Which it is Spread.

In the paper on rabies which Dr. D. E. Salmon of the Bureau of Animal Industry contributes to the Agricultural Department Year Book, recently published, it is demonstrated by official reports that this disease, instead of being rare, as it is popularly supposed to be, exists continuously in the United States and, furthermore, is on the increase.

The death in Washington of a man suffering from hydrophobia led to the investigation made by Dr. Salmon. He found that between 1893 and 1900 ninety-one animals and seven hundred beings died of hydrophobia in Washington. Other reports showed that the disease was generally prevalent throughout the country. For instance, Dr. W. J. Coates, chief surgeon of the American Veterinary College, New York, reported an average of seven cases a year on the record books of the college. Dr. H. D. Gill of New York reported an average of eight cases a year for the past three years. Dr. Robert J. Wilson, assistant bacteriologist of the New York City Health Department, reported that in the past three years he had confirmed the diagnosis of rabies in forty cases of domestic animals, and three of human beings.

Last year there was a very serious outbreak of hydrophobia in Rochester. Dr. George W. Coler, the health officer of that city, reported that between June and December, 1900, he had seen from twenty-eight to fifty cases of hydrophobia in dogs.

Dr. Salmon says that in many cases of rabies the nature of the disease is not recognized. This is especially true of cases of the dumb or mute form. There are two forms of rabies, the furious and the dumb. In the former the animal is irritable and aggressive and bites nearly every object that comes in its way; in the latter the muscles of the jaw are paralyzed almost from the first appearance of symptoms, and being unable to bite, the animal remains more quiet and tranquil. In both forms the disease is the same and the saliva is equally deadly. The dogs with dumb rabies are less dangerous solely because their jaw muscles being paralyzed, they are unable to bite.

The difference in the two forms of the disease is due to the greater rapidity of the development of symptoms in dumb rabies. Every case of furious rabies eventually turns to dumb rabies, for paralysis of the jaws is one of the final symptoms. What is called the "drop-jaw" form is where the disease, instead of after an interval of two, three or more days, as in the case of furious rabies, appears very gradually. The animal appears restless and is very apt to become more affectionate than usual, fawning and licking the hands or the face of its master, as though seeking sympathy and aid. This is a particularly dangerous demonstration, for if there is the least abrasion of the skin there is almost a certainty of inoculation. There are many instances in which hydrophobia has been imparted to human beings in this way.

Another very dangerous symptom is when the dog apparently has a bone in its throat and is unable to swallow. This simply means that paralysis has set in. The saliva at this period is very virulent and many persons have caught the disease by putting their hands in a dog's mouth to relieve it of the supposed bone. The fierce baring and snapping at everything which eventually develops in furious rabies, is merely the result of delirium.

Dr. Salmon refutes the popular error that a mad dog has a dread of water. Another popular fallacy is that rabies is a disease peculiar to the summer months. Statistics covering a long period of years show that it is practically as prevalent in December, January and February as in July, August and September.

One of the remarkable features of hydrophobia is the varying length of time it takes to develop after inoculation. This period varies all the way from seven days to, in one recorded instance, fourteen months. The majority of cases develop in from three to seven weeks. The long delay is explained by Dr. Salmon on the theory that the virus must reach the brain and spinal cord and the germs multiply there before the disease develops, and that the rabies virus does not penetrate through the body with the facility of many other forms of contagion.

Dr. Salmon is in favor of destroying all vagrant, worthless and ownerless dogs, and of rigidly enforcing a law requiring all other dogs to be muzzled or led by cord or chain when they are taken out. In this way he is convinced that within a year or so hydrophobia would be virtually stamped out, for it is in dogs that the disease almost exclusively flourishes. The statistics of American and foreign cities show that where dog-muzzling has been enforced hydrophobia has virtually disappeared.—New York Sun.

An Immune.
The chief of the rack department and the superintendent of the institution were baffled. The victim had now been on the rack six hours, and was pleasantly springing all kinds of sacrilegious gags on the rack attendants. The authorities were nonplused. Any greater strain would break the rack. Would the culprit never relent?

Hal is he about to speak again. Will it be a recantation, or another joke on the Jersey mosquito?

The victim opens his mouth, and every ear lends attention.

"If these blameworthy models," he muttered to himself, "knew that for five years I have ridden twice a day from Harlem down to Broad street, hanging on to the straps on the elevated, they'd use this old rack for a garden gate and try moral snation." —Ladies Weekly.

A Man on Horseback.
General Diaz is Mexico's man on horseback, and profits by his daily exercise.—Mexican Herald.

The first act of a Pennsylvania man who was made to see after having been blind from birth was to compliment the surgeon on his whistling.

VULCAN'S GREATEST WORKSHOP.

Pittsburg Secure as the Capital of Iron and Steel's Domain.

Writing in the Century of "The Center of the World of Steel," Walden Fawcett describes Pittsburg and its environs as Vulcan's greatest workshop. To the superficial tourist it is, perhaps, only the dirtiest city in America. To the Pittsburger, who is gripped by the fascination of iron-making, and to all who look through his spectacles, it is still the dirtiest but also the most magnificent of cities. To this typical resident its clouded atmosphere is symbolic only of rush and dash and power and the accumulation of wealth with splendid rapidity. Pittsburg, moreover, is secure in her position as the capital of the domain of iron and steel. Coal crops out of the hills at her back; great engineering projects are making the river that passes her gates an improved highway of commerce; her railroads are multiplying; and, finally, her metal-manufacturers, reaching out for foreign markets, have discovered that they can utilize the very cars which bring iron ore to carry back to the lakes the finished product, and there ship it through the St. Lawrence River direct to ports on the other side of the Atlantic.

The great product of the Pittsburg district in this present age is, strictly speaking, not iron, but steel. As a commercial commodity, the one has largely displaced the other. They are, to be sure, in almost every city foundries which handle only the metal which was once pre-eminent in the manufacturing world, but rails for steam and electric lines, beams for ships and sky-scrapers, armor-plate for war-vessels, and heavy supports for bridges—in fact, all the commodities which may be produced profitably in large quantities—are formed of steel, and thus the product of nearly all the great plants in this crowded district reaches the consuming world in the form of the tougher and more elastic metal. Pittsburg sends millions of tons of this valuable material; enough, indeed, to fill a line of freight-cars extending almost across the Atlantic, if such a thing were possible; and forming a stock in trade representing more money than the United States government receives in revenue from all sources within a year.

Although many of the immense iron- and steel-making plants which surround Pittsburg and constitute her modern defenses are under one general management, each institution is complete in itself. On the map the names Braddock, Bessemer, Rankin, Duquesne, Homestead, and Munhall stand only for suburbs of the Iron City. Each, however, forms an important link in the chain of monster plants which stretches up the valley of the Monongahela, zig-zagging back and forth across the river. These great establishments are not duplicates of one another, by any means, and yet, to a certain extent, the difference is only in detail. The rapid and thrilling picturesque evolution of steel from iron ore may be watched in almost any one of them. The strands of burning metal, after having been pounded and pressed and rolled, may be measured off for the market as rails, sheets, boiler-plates, or any other of a score of forms, but the genesis of all is the same.

HIS CORNER FAILED.
Neighbors Bought Elsewhere and So Knocked Him Out.

"Darndest experience I ever had," said the old farmer who was cautioning his son against speculation, "went mighty high ruinin' me. You fellows here in Detroit don't know nothin' 'bout it. You kin squirm and wriggle 'n' get on yer feet some ways, but there 'ere 'n' Jim was out there in the 'las' row 'n' townships with no bank fur to draw on 'n' both our farms mortgaged up to the hantle."

"How did it happen, dad?" inquired the son, who has been on the right side of the market often enough to make himself comfortable.

"Me 'n' Jim started in fur to corner some—I see a picter in the county paper tellin' how the thing was done, 'n' I read it to Jim. He was the alfreddest excited man you ever see, and calculated that there wasn't nothin' anybody else could do that me 'n' him couldn't do. So we slips around 'n' buys all the corn in the county, payin' an average of 35 cents a bushel. We only give out cash when we had to and the rest got our j'int notes. It jest 'bout filled up Jim's double-decker barn, and when the stuff was all cornered there we sat back and counted up what we was 'goin' to make."

"The Simmons kin 'round and wanted to git ten bushels ter keep fer seedin'. I asked him a plum dollar a bushel and told him he needn't take it 'less he liked. We argued and then we clinched and he was wrapping me 'round a apple tree when your maw interferred. Me 'n' Jim had four or five pitched battles like that and was fightin' 'n' gettin' shingons at whoale, by takin' two, when we found out that all the farmers up the county 'jint notes. They were so dinged mad that they wouldn't give us nothin' fur ours 'n' we had to haul it sixteen miles and sell it to a banker with a elevator fur twenty cents a bushel. Took me ten years' hard labor ter git even, and I never had no use fur corners or speculators or bankers since. Keep 'em out, my boy." —Detroit Free Press.

Small Liberties Permissible.
A man may take small liberties with his dress without being positively out of fashion. This is particularly true of evening dress in summer. Comfort is then a necessity—that is, it is more of a necessity than it is during the cool months. To conserve comfort one may, without transcending the ethics of the mode, wear a straw hat with evening dress—and I am not prepared to entirely condemn the evening jacket for summer wear. Men will wear it, because with it one may wear a fold-collar, a pleated shirt and a low cut white waistcoat. Whenever a man attends a dance he should not forget that women must be given some consideration, and for that reason he should show his gallantry by suffering slight discomfort. The gloves are worn to protect the gowns of the women from the perspiring fancies of men, and no man should so far forget what he owes a woman as to deliberately go bareheaded because it is comfortable. —The Haberdasher.

The wolf at the door is always regarded as a real bogey.

New White Cement Plaster.
Large deposits of magnesia have been found in Southern India, and the officers of a Portland cement works at Madras have succeeded in producing white cement plaster which has magnesia in a basis. This cement can be used for plastering walls, and dries so speedily that rooms are ready for occupancy within forty-eight hours. It can be painted or else colored by mixing coloring matter.

BIRD PROFESSORS.

Kept For the Purpose of Teaching Companions to Sing.

"Professors" among birds are those that are kept for the purpose of teaching their companions to sing. These professors have been taught by other birds, or by people who are clever at playing in a manner which resembles whistling. Years of experience have taught canary-raisers that if they would get the best results from their songsters they must use Saxon birds as trainers.

The industry of training the young birds flourishes in the Harz Mountains, and especially at Andreasberg. Nowhere else are the birds so conscientiously brought up. Thanks to the wonderful patience of the peasants of those parts, the birds learn to modulate their voices, produce silvery sounds, and introduce a variety of notes into the long trill, embellishing them with many a grace-note.

Hitherto these results have never been obtained elsewhere, for the exported birds cease to transmit their vocal qualities in perfection after one or two generations. Now, however, canary education in England may be said to be fairly begun, for two schools for birds have been opened, where the musical education of these warblers is entrusted to "bird organs" brought from the Harz Mountains.

The London Express characterizes these strange instruments as curious in sound as well as in appearance. They consist of large cylinders full of water. These slide one into the other, and are moved by a chain on a pulley attached to a fixed bar. The musical box is placed at the top of this arrangement.

The bird organ produces a plaintive and monotonous sound resembling that of water rolling over a bed of rocks, and of wind sighing through trees. It seems that these sounds have the effect of taming the birds and making them amenable to discipline.

The walls of the "classrooms" are occupied by lines upon lines of cages. The pupils are grouped in classes according to their degrees of education. Those that possess weak or defective voices, or have false methods of warbling, are the objects of special attention.

Birds that have made a successful beginning are put under the persuasive influence of the finer bird organs, which are worked by electricity, and are remarkable for the richness and perfection of their tones. Whenever a pupil is considered worthy of it, he receives individual tuition, the best artists thus produced afterward becoming teachers to new arrivals.

DEPARTMENT STORE DETECTIVES.

An Elaborate Secret Service in the Big City Shops.

Each year sees an increase in the "secret service" of the big shops. According to a trade journal, each department of each department-store has its corps of "secret service" detectives and workers. The head of the department is the head of the corps. It is his duty to keep closest tab on the doings of all competitors. The walls of his private office are lined with the advertisements of rival shops. That each advertised article may be carefully examined, shoppers are at once despatched to purchase them—from the 90-cent taffeta marked down to 50 to the brass bedstead at \$5.50, worth double. There is a regular staff of these shoppers, some of whom never come near the house, but communicate by letter entirely with the department.

"In one store," says the trade journal, "these purchases are received and inspected in what is known as 'Room No. 3,' a place as dreaded by the buyers of the house as is a dark room by an infant. Many a department head has suffered decapitation as the result of deliberations in that court room." The object of keeping such close watch is not alone to be posted upon the doings of rivals but to compare the merits of various buyers.

Another brand of such secret service includes a number of women who shop in the firm's own store. This is to test the saleswomen, both in ability and deportment. Many a sales girl has been suddenly discharged or advanced without knowing that it was all due to some information thus gleaned. The superintendent of a large establishment where the "secret service" is supposed to have reached high development says that he regards the espionage of the sales staff as of supreme importance. It is interesting to find that he considers floorwalkers, as a rule, too lenient. They hate to report delinquencies and inattentions of the shopgirls for the same reason that many shoppers do—that it may result in dismissal for the offender.

"Moreover," says the superintendent, "the floorwalkers are so busy strutting about looking pretty that they can pay but little attention to such minor matters as the deportment of the sales people."

A Little Trick for the Silver-Haired Woman.
Have you silvery white hair of which you are justly proud? The silvery or snowy head is unusual and should be valued at its proper worth. So called silver or snow tresses are usually dusty, gray, drab, yellowish white or a sickly buff color. The brunette as a rule makes the handsomest old lady, as her hair turns white it changes with age or from any other cause. The blonde is apt to have tresses of half a dozen different shades, often the silver threads appear among the gold. Bleachers are powerless to hurry the whitening process. The hairdressers have not yet discovered a process to bleach hair white. Frequent shampoos with castile soap and a little soda in the water will keep the many-shaded hair bright and live looking during the aggravating transition stage. Once it is a good, clear, clean white an invaluable aid to keeping it so is to rinse it after the shampoo in bluing water. The effect will be the same as when clothes are bleached. The limp, yellow hue will give way to a bright, clean white. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

Missing

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